The Columbian.

VOL. 2.....NO. 37. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 3d door above American house. vl-n43

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc.; Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vl-n43

E. F. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American House. vl-n43

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite Court House. vl-n43

A. SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vl-n43

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vl-n43

DAVID RETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D, surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

D. R. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n26

J. S. M'KELVY, M. D, surgeon and physician north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D, surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n43

D. R. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main Street vl-n39

D. R. S. P. CHALFANT, Dentist, Main St., below Market. Next door to Dr. Evans v2-27

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey building, Main st. vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vl-n43

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n44

MRS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vl-43

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street, just below American house. vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n45

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n43

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. vl-n43

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. vl-n43

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc, Exchange block, Main street, vl-n43

M'KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, Agent, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Correl's Furniture Rooms. vl-n43

H. HUNSBERGER, (agent,) groceries, tobacco, cc, and confectionary, Main st., opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vl-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectioneries, Main st., near the railroad. vl-n43

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc, Shive's block, Main st., below Iron vl-n43

J. E. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vl-n43

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. vl-n43

A. J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Housekeeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n43

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

S. CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Scottown, south side, two doors above Brobst's wagonmaker shop. v2-n19

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vl-n43

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

E. J. RIDLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vl-n46

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and fancy Tanner, Scottown. vl-n47

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. vl-n46

W. J. RIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n43

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. vl-n43

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. vl-n43

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Sample & Co's Machine Shop, East Bloomsburg, vl-n43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n43

N. W. SAMPLE & CO. Machinists, East Bloomsburg near railroad. Castings made at short notice—machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by ESL Everett, cor. of Main and Pine st. vl-n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vl-n47

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vl-n47

GEORGE LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. vl-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

MICHAEL G. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill, vl-n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vl-n47

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n17

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n3.

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, opposite Frame church. v12n11

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostebauder proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

J. H. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street, v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

L. KEILER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. v2-n18.

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawisa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n18.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18.

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light street. vl-n45

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n46

JOSEPH WALTER Blacksmith, opposite post office. vl-n46.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vl-n46

MRS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. vl-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vl-n61.

J. LEISER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2-n27

ESPY DIRECTORY.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v12n11

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. v12n11

J. D. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, fish, salt, nails, etc., etc., v12n11

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v12n11

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. vl-n46

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison township Columbia county Pa. vl-n46

CAPT. SAMUEL RIMBY, Madison Hotel, Drovers and Strangers entertained. v2-n4

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

M. G. & W. B. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18.

JACOB & WM. HARRIS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines. First store in north end of town. v2-n18.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travelers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of their guests neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. They house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. KOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone many material changes in its interior arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Mc Henry*") are purchased from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

BE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. C. H. DIETTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

EDWARD EVERETT, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests (apr28.

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1W.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
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Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	25,00	50,00
One column	15,00	18,00	25,00	50,00	100,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office*,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by

C. M. VANDERSLICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CATAWISSA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office, Collections, Back Pay and Pensions collected. sep20'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [Jan4'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN.

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mars'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr28
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the country. Examine for yourselves.
Shop first door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr1'67.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, '68-tf

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

UNION HOTEL,

ROHRSBURG, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has furnished and refitted in the best manner the old stand formerly occupied by W. A. Kline, and that he is now prepared to accommodate his friends with all the comforts and convenience of a first-class house. A fine new barn has been built and the surroundings placed in perfect order. The bar will always be stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table furnished with the best the market affords. JAMES V. GILLASPIE.
July 5,'68-tf

SPEECH OF HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,

DELIVERED AT NORRISTOWN, SEPTEMBER 1, 1868.

The Finances---Reconstruction Dissected---Position and Duty of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens of Montgomery County:—

WHAT position shall our great State assume in the contest of 1868? In 1860 and in 1861 she gave her vote to the Republican party, as it was then called, now better known to us as the Radical party, in its new organization and with its reformed or *deformed* policy. [Laughter.] In 1852 and in 1856 our State gave her great voice at the Presidential elections of those years to the Democratic party. So long as she trusted and assisted the Democracy of the country, they were successful. So long as she trusted and assisted the Democracy of the country there was peace, there was prosperity throughout our borders; there was an undoubted observance, by government and by citizen, everywhere, of the Constitution of the United States as the fundamental law. And what is not to be overlooked in this connection is, that there was also honesty in the administration of the government, in the management of its finances and monetary affairs, and that its hand fell upon the citizen everywhere lightly and justly, in pursuance of law and due respect to fundamental principles of republican government. Our government and its administration were above and beyond reproach before the world. We had not to blush for its action on any occasion, or with reference to any subject. Now, gentlemen, after years of difficulty, of suffering, and of trouble in our country, we are brought to a most solemn review of the course of recent events, and we are required to determine, in our sovereign capacity as citizens and electors of the United States, the policy which shall be adopted and shall prevail in the government of the United States for the future.

Now, will it not be well for Pennsylvania, as a noble and great State, to stand forward and pronounce her will independently on the side of justice and of wisdom at this juncture of our public affairs? Why should she follow other and inferior States? Why should she take her opinions from even the "wise men of the East," who may be possibly sometimes unwise in their day and generation? Why should she take her candidate for President from the West, much as we admire and love the West, for our State assisted to settle it and give to it impetus in its growth? Why should we look South or North for our opinions or for direction at this time? Can we not form opinions for ourselves? Shall we take the ravings of Carl Schurz, who comes here to talk to his fellow-countrymen upon the interesting questions which pertain to their government? Shall we listen to the missionaries of the East, who, having controlled the government for years, have grown rich upon the plunder of the people? Shall we hearken to the passionate appeals which are made to our prejudices by men who desire to revive amongst us and to keep alive the passions of the war? Rather, instead of any or either of these things, shall not we, men of the State of Penn and of Franklin, come to the consideration of public affairs from our own point of view, form our own judgment, and having formed it, pronounce it as freemen, and thus give direction, aye decision, to the Presidential election of 1868? For as goes our State, so goes the result. It was an old saying in every one's mouth in former times in our political history, that as went our State, so went the Union; and it is true yet, notwithstanding carpet-bag votes manufactured in the South by a congressional majority, which will be attempted to be pitted against our vote in the electoral colleges to poison and pervert the result, and prevent a just decision of the great question of the election of a Chief Magistrate by the American people.

If, then, gentlemen, we propose in this State to form our own opinions in an intelligent and proper manner, in order to pronounce them afterward as they should be pronounced, what shall we do? It is to answer this question that I appear before you to night.

FINANCE.

We ought to vote in this Presidential election with reference to the questions which it is to decide, and the most important question is not who the men shall be that for four years shall fill the Presidential and Vice-Presidential offices. Men are important; good men are necessary in government; but what is most necessary and most important is that the policy of the government shall be right for four years to come, that it shall be just, salutary, and that it shall now bear examination and debate when proposed to us, as well as the test and trial of future time.

Well, gentlemen, one grand subject is cast before you, and you must consider it. I refer to the question of finance, including the monetary affairs of the government and the people, involving, as it does, questions of banking, of taxation, of revenue, and of expenditure as well as of currency and the public debt. All these topics, which are of kindred nature, associated together in public debate, must be considered by you; must to some extent in essential particulars, be understood by you, in order that you shall give intelligent votes. We are all taxed. Our public servants expend the moneys we pay under the revenue laws, and a vast variety of questions arise in the administration of our financial system—questions which cannot be ignored or postponed.

MONEY COLLECTED.

I shall pass all these matters without much notice. I simply allude to them so that it shall not be thought because I pass them that I think they are unimportant, and ought not to be considered. They will admit of debate upon other occasions. Suffice it to say at this time (and I will speak only to this one point in this connection), that since the month of June, 1865, during three years, the government of the United States has levied upon the people a prodigious amount of imposition and of tax. The aggregate exceeds fifteen hundred millions of dollars, taken at the lawful money or greenback standard. That is, reducing the gold duties on imports to the ordinary money standard which prevails throughout the country and in the other transactions of the government, an aggregate amount has been levied upon the people of the United States exceeding fifteen hundred millions—an amount considerably more than one-half the whole public debt as it now exists or has existed at any time since the war. Think of it! Fifteen hundred millions of dollars raised in thirty-six months, being five hundred millions of dollars a year, forty-two millions of dollars a month, ten millions of dollars a week, a million and a half of dollars per day! That is the burden and imposition which has been levied upon the people since June, 1865, as shown by official statements.

ITS DISPOSITION.

What has become of that money? How has it been applied? What results have come to us from its expenditure? A very small part of it has been paid on the principal of the public debt. Of course, the interest on the debt has had to be met. There has been a liberal amount appropriated for pensions and for bounties. Upon the principal of the debt, however, nobody claims that more than two hundred and fifty millions has been paid out of the fifteen hundred or sixteen hundred millions collected. Mr. Pendleton's estimate is that it is only one hundred and thirty-four millions. The larger sum is obviously inaccurate in one respect, because it includes cash on hand on the first of July, which Congress has appropriated away. There is no use in talking about that money; it has been voted to reconstruction and to other projects of the Congressional majority. At all events, not to pause to dispute about the amount, the sum paid upon the principal of the public debt has been relatively quite small. Out of these fifteen hundred millions, it is my opinion—and I express it for what it is worth—that we ought to have paid six or seven hundred millions upon the public debt instead of one hundred and thirty-four millions.

Why has not this application of the taxes of the people been made by their government? That is the question to be put to the Radicals in this canvass, and to be put to their candidate also; that is, if you can put a question to him with any expectation of a reply. [Great laughter.] We can explain to ourselves, perhaps, the reasons, or some of them, why this money has not been applied to the public debt. We have an army of fifty-six thousand men that costs pretty well towards one hundred millions of dollars a year; fifty-six thousand men are marshaled under the flag of the United States three years after peace was secured, at which time most of them should have been disbanded, and returned to the pursuits of private life. Nearly one hundred millions of dollars a year are poured out and wasted in time of peace upon an unnecessary army! I made a motion upon one occasion when an army bill was before the Senate last winter, that this fruitless military force should be reduced to a second class one—should be cut down from fifty-six thousand to thirty thousand men. The proposition was duly debated, and upon taking the yeas and nays I obtained only three Republican votes out of some 43 or 44, for it; the minority of course voting for it. That amendment itself would have saved fifteen millions of dollars between the day when I offered it and the present time. [Applause.] It was rejected.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

There is what the lawyers call an eleemosynary institution—perhaps, instead of using the technical term "eleemosynary," I should say a so-called charitable institution—which has been operating in the ten States of the South—we are perfectly well aware of the fact that it has operated because we pay for it—and because it had surplus energies not altogether consumed in those States, it has been operating to some extent even in Kentucky and Maryland, which did not secede, and are as much States in the Union and always have been during our troubles, as Pennsylvania herself. How much this interesting increment of so-called philanthropy costs nobody knows, and therefore you may very logically conclude that nobody can tell. [Laughter.] One very groundless statement will inform you that it is only some half a dozen millions; another statement, that it is fifteen or twenty millions; and still another that it costs ten or twelve millions a year. A large part of the outlay to that object has been covered up under vague appropriations. A very large part of the cost of that instrument of Radical government is covered by army appropriations, which being by almost untold millions, can cover vast sums for this purpose without attracting much of public attention. Besides, by act of 13th July, 1866, Congress appropriated expressly to the Freedmen's Bureau, $6,944,459, and by act of 24 March, 1867, $3,818,500, and there have been other appropriations. But this matter has been ably discussed by your own Representative in Congress (Mr. Boyer), and I need not further pursue it.

At all events, you have had administered under the authority of the government of the United States for years since the war a costly institution to provide food and clothing and education and political instruction to the negroes of the South; and you foot the bill; it comes out of the price of the coffee which your wives purchase of the merchants; it comes out of the cost of the clothing you put upon your own persons, and generally, out of the results of industry applied by you in your several pursuits and avocations in life, and from the just earnings of capital invested in useful enterprises.

But, gentlemen, I must pause, I cannot go over the catalogue of objects upon which public money has been wasted. The fact is certain, that out of more than 1500 millions of dollars collected in three years, a very small amount, comparatively, has been applied to the public debt, and that debt remains substantially undiminished; nay, recently there has been an actual increase in its amount. I have said enough to indicate the reasons for this astounding fact, that such an enormous amount of money has been raised within a limited period of time, and very little of it applied to the main object to which a great part of it ought to have been devoted. The moneys that have been raised have been squandered upon improper and unworthy objects, upon profligate expenditure for political purposes and political ends, and the interests of the people and their just rights have been disregarded.

CHANGE NEEDED.

But I pass from all these questions of money which ought to be sufficient to cast the vote of this State for Seymour and Blair and against the candidates of Radical party, if there were nothing else involved. Your interests, your welfare, the interests and welfare of your State, demand a change in the administration of the government of the United States, in its legislation and in the execution of its laws. Your interests require a constitutional administration of the Federal government, upon principles of honesty and wisdom, as we had it in former times. [Applause.]

RECONSTRUCTION.

But there is another great subject, to some men more important and interesting than even a question of money, or a question of pecuniary gain or loss, and that is the subject of reconstruction at the South. This word "reconstruction" is a new word in popular use. We have had a number of new words introduced into use in this country within the last few years; some of them are borrowed, and some are original in their political application. "Loyalty" was a term which we used to think belonged to courts and to courtiers; to the subtle tools of despotic power in other lands; and when we intended in this country to express the idea of fealty and devotion to our system of government we used the word "patriotism." We said a man was a patriot—a lover of his country. However, in recent years our political opponents have imported along with other notions from abroad, the word "loyalty" as expressing devotion to our Government, and to those who conduct it. As it has come to be used in the South, a loyal man means one expert in pursuing his own interests; in obtaining great and sudden gains in an impoverished section; in obtaining office quickly from the ignorant electors who have been created by act of Congress. And to this other word, "reconstruction," they have given a new application. What does it mean? It is applied to the States that were engaged in the rebellion; they are to be "reconstructed;" literally meaning, "constructed over again."

ORIGIN OF OUR GOVERNMENTS.

Gentlemen, the government of the United States was constructed by constitutional provisions prepared in 1787, which being adopted by the States, went fully into effect on the 4th of March, 1789. The respective State governments were constructed during the Revolutionary war in their republican forms by the people of the respective States, each for itself, not one for another.

The government of the United States was made by the States in forming a Federal Constitution, and our State governments were established by constitutions made by the people in each of the States, each acting for itself, and independent of all others. This was the manner in which our governments, State and Federal, were made originally, after the domination of the King of Great Britain was thrown off. What had Congress to do with constructing government? Nothing in the world. It was a subordinate agency created by the Federal Constitution, and endowed only with certain limited and specific powers for the purposes of government, and it was provided that future amendments to the Constitution, the fundamental law of Union, might be made in a particular manner; to wit, by the respective States on propositions duly submitted to them. No authority was conferred upon Congress with reference to the organization of State governments, except possibly in that clause which provides for the admission of new States into the Union, which is inapplicable to our present question. Then, clearly, Congress had no power to do anything in regard to instituting or changing governments in the States of the South except to interpose in a proper case against changes to aristocratical or monarchical forms, under the guaranty clause of the Constituton, or to submit some amendment of the Constitution of the United States to the respective States, which might, upon adoption, have some operation upon State organizations. Neither of these modes of action is now in question; but, indepent of them, in the absence of all pretense of a grant of power in the Constitution itself, the Congress of the United States have proceeded to pass a series of laws within the last year and a half on the subject of reconstruction, so-called. The Congress have assumed to themselves to reorganize State governments in ten States of the Union, and to impress upon those State governments such features, such character, such form as in their good pleasure they chose to create and to impose. That is what has been done; and it is this legislation of Congress, above all other things, that deserves thorough searching, exhaustive examination, not here alone, but everywhere in all parts of our country, from the Canadian border to the gulf, on the shores of the great oceans that lave our land, in those rich and rising States of our great central valley, each of which will hereafter be an empire among States.

WHAT IS RECONSTRUCTION?

Reconstruction! An assumed power to seize upon political communities called States, and to form them according to pleasure; and that to be the work of a mere political party in Congress acting "outside of the Constitution," as their own great leader declared they did! Is that unauthorized and fearful power to be exercised, and no notice to be taken of it by the people, no disapproval expressed, no rising of indignant men to put down the infamy and to deter all attempts at its repetition in future? Shall not the American people declare that their Constitution shall be kept by Senator and by representative as well as by citizen; that the proud and lofty and powerful shall be bound by the fundamental law as much as the most insignificant member of the social body who begs for daily employment in order to earn his daily bread? Do you not think when this great question is put home throughout Pennsylvania—and it is now going through all her counties and reaching all her people—that our State will judge it rightly and that her vote stoutly pronounced at the October election will move the land. [Applause.] Look out West: in all those States, wherever you turn your eye, there is the hamlet or workshop of a Pennsylvanian; of some man who went out from among us earlier or later, set up there his, "household gods," began by honest industry to make the prairie and the wilderness to bloom and blossom as the rose, and who carried with him to that region those old Pennsylvania ideas of straightforward honesty and cheap government, which after all, are the great guaranties of republican institutions. Yes, when you speak as you will speak in October, upon Radical misrule, and send your voice over the mountains to the West, oh, there will be gladness among the supporters of honest government there; there will be a coming together of the elements of popular power in support of our cause, and the result in November will have been determined before the two parties encounter each other in that great conflict.

Reconstruction? Making over again what was made by the people in the States concerned! Making it over again, not even by their representatives in Congress, for not one of those communities had a representative in either House, but by strangers, representatives of other States, distinct from them, with different interests! Governments in the South reconstructed by the men of the East and the men of the North, from the shores of the great lakes, and from the bases of the great mountains! If it had been told us before war perverted the public mind, that such things would be attempted in this country, we should have laughed at the prophecy, and despised the prophet who made it. Now, consider what Congress have done.

RECONSTRUCTION LAWS.

On the 2d of March, 1867, they commenced the work of reconstruction. Well, one would think that the same power which made constitutions originally, would be the power to remake or to amend them. Here were constitutions and governments made by the people of the States concerned. Congress remakes them! On the 2d of March, 1867, the first reconstruction law was passed. It contained two leading provisions; First, that the States of the south should be formed into military districts; civil government to be wipedout or made subordinate to Major-Generals of the army of the United States, who were to take upon themselves the business and authority of civil government. And second: that the people of those States might form new constitutions in a particular manner, which being submitted to Congress and accepted by it, would authorize the State to have renewed representation in Congress, in both the Senate and House of Representatives. These were the two provisions (described in general terms) of the act of March 2, 1867.

On the 23d of March 1867, at the first session of the Fortieth Congress, a supplementary act was passed. The main provision of that was this: That the power left by the prior act to the people and to the local governments in those States, to regulate the proceeding of forming new constitutions, was taken away from them and transferred to the military commanders. Those commanders were to appoint the men who should take the registrations of voters. They were to control the proceeding of making a constitution in each State so far as all necessary orders and appointments were concerned, and after the Constitution was formed they were to transmit it to Congress. In short, the acts of the 2d and 23d of March, 1867, consisted of two principles, military government in the South, and reconstructed civil government under the dictation of military power.

On the 13th of July following—Congress having convened in extraordinary session on the 3d of that month—a second supplementary act was passed that was to give more thorough control to the military commanders over the proceeding of reconstruction. It was to meet certain difficulties which in the administration of the law embarassed the political agents of the Congressional majority in the South.

Again, on the 11th of March, of the present year, another law was passed. That provided that a majority of all the voters in the State should not be required to vote upon the question of adopting or rejecting any of the new constitutions. It also provided that an elector registered anywhere in a State might vote at any other place in the State beside the one where he was registered. When the bill in that form was pending in the Senate, I offered to incorporate in it a provision of the constitution of Pennsylvania, which is familiar to you all, that the elector should reside in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days before the election. After debate that amendment was adopted. I will explain to you presently how it was observed in one of the States to which it was applied. For the present I am reciting in succession the several reconstruction laws.

THE ARKANSAS CASE.

The next in the series was the act of June 22, of the present year, by which Arkansas was admitted to renewed representation in Congress. That act proceeded to recite that the State had adopted a new constitution in pursuance of

struction thus derived will guide you like a beacon through the debates and difficulties of the present time.

These reconstruction acts are invalid, also, because they abrogated and destroyed existing State governments in all those States, which were legal, which had been set up by the people, which were existing and acting properly and rightly, against which no allegation could be made that they were anti-republican in form, or that they were disloyal and hostile in construction or character. They were abrogated to make way for this new system—a thing which the people must do themselves, for they, and they only, can change their constitutions, or substitute new for old ones.

Again, these reconstruction acts, and the constitutions formed under them, are invalid, because they adopt and recognize new and infamous oaths, anti-republican in their nature, and repugnant to the Constitution of the United States. What are they? Under the reorganized governments in Arkansas, Alabama, and in most of the other reconstructed States, each elector is required, before he can vote, to swear that he accepts and holds to the political equality of all races of men, and that he will uphold that equality in future. He is to swear to this before he can vote! Look at Ohio; last year she gave forty thousand majority against negro suffrage. It was voted down in Minnesota. It was rejected in Michigan. It would be rejected in our State if submitted to a vote, as it would in New Jersey, and as it was recently in Connecticut. A majority of our men of the North could not honestly vote under these Southern constitutions; could not honestly qualify themselves for the right of suffrage if they were transferred south. Oh, shocking abuse of power! And yet to us, who hold these convictions upon negro suffrage, the authors of reconstruction come and ask our votes, ask us to vote that if we removed to one of the Southern States we ought not to be permitted to vote there; we ought to lose our citizenship and our manhood; we ought to be the serfs there, placed under the negro and the carpet-bagger, to be ruled indefinitely and according to their pleasure in the future! This is the appeal Radicalism makes to the men of Pennsylvania. It asks you to vote that you yourselves ought not to vote unless bound by oaths which deny your honest convictions.

This is a condition of suffrage in the South. I say it is anti-republican; it is in contempt of constitutional principles; it denies a right which is "sacred to freemen, and formidable to tyrants only." Away, then, with these strange and base oaths which political rascality has concocted, and political cupidity attempts to enforce!

Reconstruction in the South is essentially unfair, unjust, and odious, because it is the product of fraud and force combined. Here is that gigantic political, partisan instrument, the Freedmen's Bureau. What has that been from the beginning but a political engine to arrange and muster votes, and to secure their being cast in the interest of the Radical party? That has been the great office and function of the Bureau, and it performs it now. At the recent session of Congress it was provided that on the 1st of January next the Bureau may be withdrawn. It is to be retained until after the Presidential election, and meantime to be conducted with all the energy and power that political passion and political interest can inspire, to the end that Southern electoral votes may be cast in the scale of Radicalism, and that a man with no "policy," who proclaims that he will have none, shall be chosen President, and the majority in Congress enabled to continue that system of unjust, unconstitutional and profligate government of which we now receive, and shall hereafter still more largely receive, the bitter fruits.

Again, besides the Freedmen's Bureau, which is an instrument of corruption, disbursing food and clothing and other good gifts to men who are to vote in return for them, what have you? Military power located in those States, and to keep it up, an army of 56,000 men, costing nearly one hundred millions a year, retained in time of profound peace. What has been the result? Elections in the South have, to a great extent, been coerced and controlled by force. That is indisputable, and it was not possible that it could have been otherwise. Military power freed from checks, from subordination to civil authority, put to perform its pleasure anywhere, among any people, will fall into abuse; it will restrain freedom and compel the execution of its will. That is in the very nature of military power. It is the opposite of civil power the antagonist of voluntary action. Now, what ought we to require always at elections? An absence of constraint, of all influences which may pervert or corrupt the action of the elector. In this State we have an old law which provides that no military company shall appear at a place of election; they are to be kept away. You do not allow troops at elections in Pennsylvania, where they might not do much harm. What can you expect when military commanders, sent there for the purpose, dominate and regulate elections in the South? What can a system built up under such domination be but a sham, a pretense, a falsehood, not a just emanation of popular power, but a thing imposed as well as proposed by despotic power, and exhibiting always the imperfection and evil of its origin?

CONCLUSION.

Fellow-citizens, I have confined myself mainly to this subject of reconstruction because I desired to convey to you some of those strong impressions which I entertain concerning it. One explanation covers the whole volume of Congressional action in regard to the South during the last three years. It has all been directed to the Presidential election of 1868. All that the majority in Congress have done, all that they have failed to do, all that they have proposed but have not yet executed, has had reference to the Presidential election of 1868. But, instead of having accumulated for themselves a fund of credit with the people, a fund of popular power, to be used and wielded by them, what is likely to occur? Instead of obtaining, as a result of their unscrupulous conduct, a sufficient body of Southern electors to balance off Northern ones, and control the choice of President, they are likely to lose so much North and West that even Southern votes cannot save them from defeat, or allay the bitterness of that disappointment which they are to experience when the freemen of the country deliberately pass upon them and their acts, and by the election of Seymour and Blair proclaim that their days are ended, their policy discarded; that they are convicted of bad motives and evil conduct, and are to be banished from the places of public power. [Great applause.]

One word more, gentlemen. It is my firm conviction that we shall never have occasion to feel greater pride and greater satisfaction in any transaction in which we may engage than in contributing to the election of Seymour and Blair by giving to them the electoral vote, of our State. Let our work then be done with zeal and energy, and in the full confidence that our cause is worthy of all the efforts we can put forth in its support. I feel that here and elsewhere, wherever I go among the people of our State, I am among friends, who have common sympathies, who feel that our cause is just and right and that under the blessing of Heaven it must and will triumph. [Great and continued applause.]

Mr Buckalew retired, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the Pennsylvania Senator and for Seymour and Blair.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, the grandson of old John Quincy Adams, is again the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

A MEMBER of the Democratic Legislature of 1865 cost the State $1,269, whilst a member of the Radical Legislature of 1868 cost $2,631!

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Attention! Democrats!!

IN order that cheap reading matter may be furnished the people until after the election, we make the following offer:

That we will send THE COLUMBIAN from now until after the Presidential election to clubs of twenty FOR FIVE DOLLARS. This is only Twenty five cents a number—and just covers the cost of the paper on which it is printed. The paper contains each week sixteen large columns of entertaining literary and political news.

No Democrat is so poor but what he can give twenty five cents to aid in the coming contest, and he should see that his Radical neighbor has a copy.

Clubs should be formed at every Post Office.

That Meeting.

THE Republican meeting held in this place on Tuesday night last, was a decided *fizzle*. The speakers who had been announced failed to put in an appearance, and the "home material" was called on to fill up the gap. Messrs. Whitmoyer, L'Velle and Knorr essayed the task, with but indifferent success. The audience comprised a few Republicans and many Democrats drawn thither by curiosity and doubtless also to enjoy the contrast between this and the enthusiastic Demonstration at the Court House on the preceding night. The speeches were of the usual kind, expressing confidence in the success of the Republicans this Fall. Mr. Knorr regretted that Senator Buckalew could have found no better arguments than those he advanced on Monday night, which was undoubtedly an honest regret on the part of Mr. KNORR which is doubtless shared by most of his party who listened to those arguments. There is a horrible rumor that one of the expected and non-arriving speakers stopped on his road to make a Democratic speech, but this can hardly be true; can it Dr? We would like to see the list of converts made to the Republican ranks, by this meeting; we think that we could spare a small space in our crowded columns to publish it.

Robert F. Clark.

THE position of this distinguished gentleman can no longer be misunderstood. On last Monday evening at the grand Democratic rally at the Court House he was selected as President of the meeting, and in a short but pertinent speech announced his concurrence in the Democratic platform, and his determination to support Seymour and Blair. Before and during the war, Mr. Clark was an ardent Republican, and held a commanding position in that party. In 1862 he was selected as their candidate for Congress, but through party dissensions in Bradford county, was defeated. He remained with them until the return of peace, but could not endorse their extra-constitutional legislation; he was too good a lawyer to sustain their attacks on the Executive and on the Supreme Court, and with thousands of others he left a party, which under the lead of such renegade Democrats as Butler and Forney, was loading the nation down with taxes, and sapping the very foundation of our government. We are glad to announce that Mr. Clark will at once take the stump for Seymour and Blair, and will speak at the principal points in Columbia county.

A Specimen Brick.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 30,000.—The election in the State of Vermont, on Tuesday, resulted in a glorious victory for the Republicans. The majority will reach 30,000—a gain of ten thousand over Lincoln. The Senate and the House are entirely Republican. This is the first gun for Grant and Colfax.—*Montour American*

The above fully illustrates Radical veracity. It contains three barefaced, distinct falsehoods:

1st. The majority instead of reaching 30,000, is only 27,000, a mistake of 3,000.

2nd. Instead of a gain of 10,000 over Lincoln, it is a loss of 2,000,—a mistake of 12,000.

3rd. Instead of the Senate and House being entirely Republican, there are 37 Democratic Members. A Democratic gain of 11.

We would suggest the impropriety of firing such "first-guns." They always recoil—by being overloaded, and sometimes "bust."

THE Radicals are constantly stating that at the last session of Congress an act was passed doing away with the Freedman's Bureau. This is not so. In the volume of Laws of the United States recently enacted, page 166, Public Acts, No. 97, section 2, will be found the act *extending the Freedman's Bureau until three months after the Presidential election of* 1868, when, as before, it may be extended over another year or more, in the interest of the Radical party. Section 1, takes the appointing power from the President. The act was vetoed by President Johnson, and on the 25th of July, 1868, passed over his head. The Freedmen's Bureau is as much in force now as it ever was, and the expenses are as large.

ONE night last week, D. A. Beckley, Palemon Johns and Harkie Redmond by name, rose to speeches in Scott Township.—*Columbian.*

The design of the above is to convey the impression that the speeches were made on the same evening from the same stand, and in the interest of the Republican party—*notorious word of which is true.* But the "two lawyers" are not in the habit of telling the truth.—*Republican.*

Don't back out, Palemon. After advocating the negro cause for a quarter of a century, are you ashamed to be caught in their company?

We distinctly repeat our assertion, and can prove it if denied. Toe the mark; Remond, your colored orator, is the only one injured by the statement.

THE national debt—the Radical legacy—if piled in dollars, one row up, would be three hundred and ninety-eight miles high. White men, pay your taxes!

Immense Meeting in Bloomsburg.

PURSUANT to notice, a tremendous ingathering of the Democracy of Columbia County was witnessed at the Court House on last Monday evening. Long before the hour appointed a steady stream of people came pouring into the new and enlarged Court room, and when the Band came in, the crowd accompanying it filled every available part, both of sitting and standing space. After music by the Band, Hon. Iram Derr called the meeting to order and proposed

ROBERT F. CLARK ESQ. PRESIDENT.

Mr. Clark was received with enthusiastic demonstrations of satisfaction by the dense audience, and before taking his seat, made a neat and brief speech, which was received with applause.

John A. Funston Esq. Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, then moved the following Vice Presidents:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. Iram Derr, Hon. P. K. Herbine, Hon. Peter Ent, William Howell, Esq. Hugh M'Bride, James Kisner, Peter Heimbach, Adam Sult, C. F. Mann, Silas M'Henry.

who were elected and took their seats, Capt. George W. Utt of Greenwood and Capt. R. J. Millard of Mifflin were chosen as Secretaries.

The President then announced that Senator Buckalew was present and would address the meeting. As the speech will be published at length, we will not attempt a summary of an argumentative review of the political situation, occupying an hour and a half in its delivery, and listened to throughout with the utmost attention. It was a masterly statement of the case, and many persons regard it as one of the distinguished Senator's ablest efforts.

Gen. W. H. Ent, Democratic candidate for Surveyor-General, was invited to address the meeting; the Chairman, (Robert F. Clark, Esq.,) introduced him with the following remarks:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I shall be very happy to introduce to you Gen. Ent. I remember distinctly that when the rebellion broke out, General Ent was the first man in the county of Columbia to volunteer. He was not only the first man to volunteer, but he was the first man in the county to my certain knowledge who made an effort to raise a company to put down the rebellion, and the first man who did raise a company. [Applause.] He was in my office at the time, and I know what I state to be a fact; and I think there is no man here, whether he proposes to vote for General Ent or against him, who will have the hardihood to deny what I state. He not only raised his company and marched to the front, but he subsequently commanded the regiment of which it formed a part; and is to-night as distinguished a soldier as Columbia county furnished during the war. [Great Applause.]

Gen. Ent made a telling and effective speech.

Sheriff Derr was then called out and sang in fine style the new song of "The Old Hat," which was received with immense applause.

The President called for three cheers for "Seymour and Blair"—three more for the State ticket, and Gen. Ent in particular. Three cheers were given for Senator Buckalew; and upon the call of Judge Derr, three more for the President of the Meeting. On motion, to music by the Band, the meeting adjourned. It was the most successful and satisfactory meeting of any party ever held in Bloomsburg. The ladies were out in large numbers, and added piquancy and grace to the assembly. We are always glad to see them lending the charm of their influence to the right cause.

Court Proceedings.

THE attendance at Court was not very large, there being a strong disposition among both suitors and attorneys to continue the most of the cases on the docket.

MONDAY, SEPT. 7th 1868.

Conyngham Twp. vs. F. R. Wohlfarth, Henry Gable and John Siglinger. Rule granted to show cause why the judgment should not be opened.

Com. vs. Samuel Savage. Deft. and B. P. Fortner, his bail held in the sum of $500 for the appearance of Deft. at next Sessions.

John Parker vs. Wesley Ruckle. Rule on the plaintiff to show cause why the judgment in the above case, should not be opened, and let Deft. enter a plea.

Com. vs. Oliver Yohe. Recognizance Fornication and Bastardy. Settled by the parties.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8th.

Eliza Martin vs. Daniel Martin. Publication ordered of application for Divorse.

Gideon Arndt vs. John U. Leiby. Slander. Verdict for Deft.

Com. vs. James Braheney. Indictment Arson. Not a true bill. Prosecutor to pay the costs.

John Laverns vs. James Braheny & Margaret Braheny. Plaintiff takes non pros.

Com. vs. Ruben Reegle. Indictment. Settled.

Com. vs. Reuben Reegle. Recognizance. Settled.

George Soult vs. Sarah Soult. Alias subpoena awarded.

Com. vs. W. H. Reinbold. Recognizance, taking too much tax.

Com. vs. Wm. Pursell. Indictment Assault and Battery. Not a true bill, and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Nathaniel L. Campbell. Indictment Forgery. A true bill. Rev. D. J. Waller and Deft. held in $1,000 bail for appearance of Deft. at next Court.

Com. vs. Rebecca P. Fowler. Recognizance Assault and Battery. Recognizance forfeited.

Com. vs. Joseph Vansickle. Indictment, Larceny True Bill. Continued.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 9th.

Hannah Fruit vs. Robert C. Fruit. Divorce. Alias subpaena granted.

Com. vs. Nathan Cronis. Indictment larceny. Verdict "Not Guilty."

Com. vs. W. Yeager et al. Indictment Assault and Battery. Not a true bill, prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. Bruce Johnson. Recognizance Desertion. Court order Defendant to pay his wife $15,00 a month for her support.

Wm. Brower et al vs. Jesse Bowman Executor. Non suit entered on motion of Mr. Jackson.

SOME wag says that the Radicals make as much fuss over Vermont as if this was the first time she ever strayed from the path of virtue. It's their first baby this year, however, and they have a right to crow lustily.

THE Radical, and very loyal Assessor of Revenue, for Berks county, has been held to bail in the sum of $6,000 for a charge of having entered into a conspiracy with a couple of Distillers, to defraud the Revenue.

Grand Mass Meeting At Orangeville!

THE PEOPLE TO THE RESCUE.

The Campaign fully opened in Old Columbia!

ON Saturday last, in accordance with the published notice, the Democracy of Columbia County met in mass at Megargell's Grove, near Orangeville,—the same spot where three years ago the now historic "Nob Mountain Meeting" was held. The delegation from Bloomsburg and vicinity was mustered under the Marshalship of Capt. Brockway and E. W. Elwell, and was headed by the Bloomsburg Brass Band. It was the finest procession seen from this town for many years, and excited the envy of many a Radical as it marched through town with its music, and flags, and banners.

Upon reaching Senator Buckalew's residence, three rousing cheers were given for Columbia's favorite Son, and he, in company with Hon. V. E. Piolett, Gen. W. H. Ent, and Hon. Geo. Scott there joined the column.

AT LIGHT STREET

a fresh delegation joined us, with appropriate flags and banners; and a fine drum corps put in its appearance. Just before reaching,

ORANGEVILLE,

the Brass Band from there met the Delegation and escorted them through town, the two Bands playing alternately. At this time the Fishingcreek, Greenwood and Jackson Delegations appeared, counting their men not by numbers, *but by the mile!* The two Delegations united, and after a parade through the town dispersed for dinner. It took several hours to feed the multitude, and although Everett and Snyder did their best, many were compelled to go to private houses, and quite a number patronized our Republican publican, Jacob Good.

About 2 o'clock p. m., the meeting was called to order by E. G. Ricketts, Esq., who named for

PRESIDENT, Hon. John McReynolds.

VICE-PRESIDENTS, Hudson Owen, Berwick; H. F. Everett, Benton; Wm. B. Koons, Bloom; Stephen Pohe, Centre; George Scott, Catawissa; John Zaner, Fishingcreek; David C. Albertson, Greenwood; Charles Neihart, Hemlock; Silas W. McHenry, Jackson; John Mordan, Mount Pleasant; Capt. States, B. M. Yantz, Mifflin; Isaac McBride, Madison; David Hildebrand, Orange; Benjamin Wintersteen, Pine; William White, Scott; Montgomery Cole, Sugarloaf.

SECRETARIES. John F. Derr, Jackson; Charles G. Barkley, Bloom; Cyrus B. McHenry, Fishingcreek; William Eyer, Greenwood; Col. R. B. Ricketts, Orange.

SENATOR BUCKALEW

was then introduced to the audience, and delivered one of his cogent, logical speeches, explaining the iniquities of Radical Reconstruction, and the present state of our finances. He was followed by

HON. V. E. PIOLETT, OF BRADFORD,

who made a telling speech which carried conviction to the heart and pocket of every tax-payer. "The Farmer of Wysox" evidently knew that appeals to *interest* and to *reason* carry far more weight than appeal to the passions. Loud calls were then made for

ROBERT F. CLARK, ESQ.,

but he declined making a speech, stating that he had made appointments for other times and places, and would fill them in due season. He concluded by introducing

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,

who made a brief speech, in the course of which he touched upon the questions at issue, and gave his views upon them. His speech was to the point, and did him credit. The meeting then adjourned with rousing cheers for the candidates and speakers.

Get Your Papers.

THERE are thousands of men throughout this State, scores of them within this county, who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, but who have all along neglected taking out their naturalization papers. It is but a short time now until the election, and unless this matter is attended to AT ONCE, many of them will be prevented voting. In most counties the last court, before the election, will be held the last week of this month or the first of next. After that no opportunity will be offered, and the man who neglects or refuses to secure his papers will be compelled to forego the pleasure of voting for his favorite candidate. The time to attend to this matter is *now*. Get out your papers and be men. Have a voice in the affairs of your adopted country. Be ready to assert your rights at the polls—to choose the men who are to make laws to govern you and yours. If you have your papers LOOK THEM UP. *Place them where you will have no trouble in finding them* on the day of the election. See that your neighbor, associate or acquaintance has his, and when the day comes, be ready to assist in crushing the foul spirit that in '54, and '56, as Knownothingism, attempted to ostracise you, because of your birthplace, and to-day, in order to succeed in making your people, and the white race generally, slaves to negro rule, and a bonded aristocracy, would give the negro privileges that but a few years since it denied to you. BE NATURALIZED! GET YOUR PAPERS READY!

THE *Tribune* fairly leaps, howls, cuts pigeon-wings, and sings for joy over the "victory in Vermont." No stronger evidence could be given of the profound demoralization of the Radical party than these ridiculous demonstrations. It is as if Burnside, after the tremendous defeat of our army at Fredericksburg, had issued an order of the day congratulating the country that Fortress Monroe was still in our possession! The rank and file of the Radicals may well lose heart and hope when their leaders insult their common sense by such Chinese devices as this for keeping up their spirits.

FACTS! facts! shouted Mr. Gradgrind. Here they are with reference to the manner in which the Radicals are increasing the debt of the nation, and consequently the taxation of the people. From June to July the public debt increased at the rate of over $53,000,000 a month!—Over $13,000,000 a week!—Over $1,750,000 a day!—Over $70,000 an hour!—Over $1,200 a minute!—Over $20 a second. How long will the resources of the nation bear this strain?

General Rosecrans' Mission.

The following is the correspondence between General Rosecrans and the Southern leaders in the late war:

LETTER OF GENERAL ROSECRANS.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VA., August, 26, 1868.

GENERAL: Full of solicitude for the future of our country I come with my heart in my hand to learn the condition, wishes and intentions of the people of the Southern States—especially to ascertain the sentiments of that body of brave, energetic and self-sacrificing body of men who, after sustaining the Confederacy for four years, laid down their arms and swore allegiance to the government of the United States, whose trusted and beloved leader you have been.

I see that interpreting "State Rights" to conflict with national unity has produced a violent reaction against them, which is drifting us towards consolidation; and also that so great a country as ours even now is, certainly is to be, must have State governments to attend to local details, or go farther and fare worse.

It is plain to us at the West and North that the continuance of semi-anarchy, such as has existed for the last three years in ten States of our Union, largely increases the danger of centralism, swells our national expenditures, diminishes our productions and our revenue, inspires doubts of our political and financial stability, depreciates the value of our national bonds and currency, and places the credit of the richest below that of the poorest nation in Christendom.

We know that our currency must be depreciated so long as our bonds are below par; and that therefore the vast business and commerce of the country must suffer the terrible evil of a fluctuating standard of value until we can remedy the evil condition of things at the South. We also see other mischief quite possible, if not probable, to arise; such as from a failure of crops a local insurrection, and many other unforeseen contingencies, which may still more depreciate our credit and currency, provoke discontent and disorder among our people and bring demagogical agitation, revolution, repudiation, and a thousand unnamed evils and villanies upon us. We know that the interests of the people of the South are for law and order, and they must share our fate of good and ill.

I believe—every one, I know, who reflects, believes—that if the people of the Southern States could be at peace, and their energy and good will heartily applied to repair the wastes of war, reorganize their business, set the freedmen peacefully, prosperously and contentedly at work invite capital enterprise and labor from elsewhere to come freely amongst them, they would soon rebuild their ruined fortunes, multiply manifold the value of their lands, establish public confidence in our political stability, bring our government bonds to a premium, our currency to a gold standard, and assure for themselves and the whole nation a most happy and prosperous future.

Seeing this, and how all just interests concur in the work, I ask—the officers and soldiers who fought for the Union ask—every thinking man of the great West and North asks—why it cannot be done?

We are told by those who have controlled the government for the last four years that the people of the South will not do it—that if ever done at all, it must be done by the poor, simple, uneducated, landless freedmen, and the few whites who against the public opinion and sentiment of the intelligent white people, are willing to attempt to lead, and make their living off of these ignorant, inexperienced colored people; mostly men who must be needy adventurers, or without any of those attributes on which reliance for guidance or government can be placed. We are told that this kind of government must be continued at the South until six or eight millions of intelligent energetic white people give in to it or move out of the country.

Now, I think, the Union army thinks, and people of the North and West, I dare say, believe, there must be or there ought to be, a shorter or a surer way to get good government for all at the South.

We know that they who organized and sustained the Southern Confederacy for four years, against gigantic efforts ought to be able to give peace, law, order and protection to the whole people of the South.

They have the interest and power to employ, protect, educate and elevate the poor freedmen, and to restore themselves and our country to all the blessings of which I have just spoken. The question we want answered is, are they willing to do it?

I came down to find out what the people of the South think of this, and to ask you what the officers and soldiers who served in a Confederate army, and the leading people who sustained it, think of these things.

I come to ask more. I want to ask you, in whose purity and patriotism I here express unqualified confidence, and as many good men as you can conveniently consult, to say what you think of it, and also, what you are willing to do about it.

I want a written expression of views, that can be followed by a concurrence of action. I want to know if you and the gentlemen who will join in that written expression are willing to pledge the people of the South to a chivalrous and magnanimous devotion to restoring prosperity to our common country. I want to carry that pledge high above the level of party politics, to the late officers and soldiers of the Union army, and the people of the North and West, and to ask them to consider it, to take the necessary action, confident that it will meet with a response so warm, so generous, and so confiding, that we shall see in its sunshine the rainbow of peace in our political sky, now black with clouds and impending storm.

I know you are a representative man in reverence and regard for the Union, the Constitution, and the welfare of the country, and that what you would say would be endorsed by nine-tenths of the whole people of the South, but I should like to have the signatures of all the representative Southern men here who concur in your views, and expressions of their concurrence from the principal officers and representative men throughout the South, when they can be procured.

This concurrence of opinions and wills, all tending to peace, order, and stability, will assure our Union soldiers and business men, who want substantial and solid peace, and cause them to rise above the level of party politics, and take such steps, to meet yours as will insure a lasting peace, with all its countless blessings.

Very truly your friend.
(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS.
General R. E. Lee, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

REPLY OF GENERAL LEE AND OTHERS.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, WEST VA., August, 26, 1868.

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of this date, and, in accordance with your suggestions, I have conferred with a number of gentlemen from the South, in whose judgment I have confided, and who are well acquainted with the public sentiment of their respective States. They have kindly consented to unite with me in replying to your communication and their names will be found with my own appended to this answer.

With this explanation we proceed to give to you a candid statement of what we believe to be the sentiment of the Southern people in regard to the subject to which you refer.

Whatever opinions may have prevailed in the past in regard to african slavery, or the right of a State to secede from the Union, we believe we express the almost unanimous judgment of the Southern people when we declare that they consider that those question were decided by the war, and that it is their intention in good faith to abide by that decision. At the close of the war the Southern people laid down their arms, and sought to resume their former relations with the United States government.

Through their State Conventions they abolished slavery and annulled their ordinances of secession, and they returned to their peaceful pursuits with a sincere purpose to fulfill all their duties under the Constitution of the United States, which they had sworn to support. If their action in these particulars had been met in a spirit of frankness and cordiality, we believe that ere this, old irritations would have passed away, and the wounds inflicted by the war would have been in a great measure healed. As far as we are advised, the people of the South entertain no unfriendly feeling toward the government of the United States, but they complain that their rights under the Constitution are withheld from them in the administration thereof.

The idea that the Southern people are hostile to the negroes, and would oppress them if it were in their power to do so, is entirely unfounded. They have grown up in our midst, and we have been accustomed from childhood to look upon them with kindness. The change in the relations of the two races has wrought no change in our feelings towards them. They constitute the important part of our laboring population. Without their labor, the lands of the South would be comparatively unproductive. Without the employment which Southern agriculture affords, they would be destitute of the means of subsistence, and become paupers, dependent on public bounty.

Self-interest, even if there were no higher motives, would therefore prompt the whites of the South to extend to the negroes care and protection. The important fact that the two races are, under existing circumstances, necessary to each other, is gradually becoming apparent to both; and we believe that but for influences exerted to stir up the passion of the negroes, the relation of the two races would soon adjust themselves on a basis of mutual kindness and advantage.

It is true the people of the South, together with the people of the North and West, are for obvious reasons opposed to any system of laws which would place the political power of the country in the hands of the negro race. But this opposition springs from no feeling of enmity, but from a deep seated conviction that at present the negroes have neither the intelligence or other qualifications which are necessary to make them safe depositories, of political power. They would inevitably become the victims of demagogues, who for selfish purposes would mislead them to the serious injury of the public.

The great want of the South is peace. The people earnestly desire tranquility and the restoration of the Union. They deprecate disorder and excitement, as the most serious obstacle to their prosperity.

They ask restoration of their rights under the Constitution. They desire relief from oppressive misrule. Above all, they would appeal to their countrymen for the re-establishment in the Southern States of that which has justly been regarded as the birthright of every American—the right of self-government. Establish these on a firm basis, and we can safely promise, on behalf of the Southern people, that they will faithfully obey the Constitution and laws of the United States, treat the negro with kindness and humanity, and fulfil every duty incumbent on peaceful citizens loyal to the Constitution of their country.

We believe the above contains a succint reply to the general topics embraced in your letter, and we ventre to say, on behalf of the Southern people, and of the officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, that they will concur in all the sentiments which we have expressed.

Appreciating the patriotic motives which have prompted your letter, and reciprocating your expressions of kind regard, we have the honor to be, very respectfully and truly,

R. E. Lee, Virginia.
G. T. Beauregard, Louisiana.
Alex. H. Stephens, Georgia.
Alex. H. H. Stuart, Virginia.
C. M. Conrad, Louisiana.
Linton Stephens, Georgia.
A. T. Caperton, West Virginia.
John Echols, Virginia.
F. F. Stockdale, Texas.
F. W. Pickens, South Carolina.
Wm. J. Robison, Virginia.
Joseph R. Anderson, Virginia.
Wm. F. Turner, West Virginia.
C. H. Subee, South Carolina,
E. Fontaine, Virginia,
John Letcher, Virginia.
B. C. Adams, Mississippi.
W. J. Green, North Carolina
Lewis E. Harris, Virginia.
P. W. Daniels, Jr., Virginia.
W. T. Sutherlin, Virginia.
A. B. James, Louisinia.
Toutant Beauregard, Texas.
M. D. H. Norton, Louisiana.
T. B. Brame, Georgia.
H. T. Russel, Georgia.
Samuel J. Douglass, Florida.
Jeremiah Morton, Virginia.
John B. Baldwin, Virginia.
George W. Bolling, Virginia.
Theodore F. Conway, Virginia.
James Lyons, Virginia.

To General W. S. Roscrans, Minister to Mexico, White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

POLITICAL.

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:
CHARLES E. BOYLE,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
GEORGE SCOTT.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM GRIER QUICK.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
E. R. IKELER.

FOR SURVEYOR:
ISAAC A. DEWITT

FOR AUDITOR:
A. J. ALBERTSON.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

BLOOM—David Lowenberg, J. H. Furman, John K. Gibson.
BERWICK—Isaiah Bower, A. D. Seely, Jacob Closson.
BRIARCREEK—C. F. Steele, John G. Jacoby, Albert Smith.
BENTON—J. J. M'Henry, T. Benton Cole, John C. Wenner.
BEAVER—Moses Schlicher, H. Hinterliter, Geo. P. Dreisbach.
CENTRALIA—John P. Hannon, Thomas O'Geharty, John Siglinger.
CONYNGHAM—Dr. F. R. Wolforth, Aaron Person, R. Thornton.
CATTAWISSA—Dr. J. K. Robbins Walter Scott, Adam Federolf.
CENTRE—Abraham White, Samuel Neyhart, Samuel Bower.
FRANKLIN—J. B. Knittle, H. J. Reeder, Moses W. M'Henry.
FISHINGCREEK—M. A. Ammerman, Uriah M'Henry, E. Unangst.
GREENWOOD—G. W. Utt, Wm. Kramer, Jos. B. Patton.
HEMLOCK—Wm. H. Shoemaker, Hugh M'Bride, Z. Robbins.
JACKSON—Geo. Hurliman, Jno. M'Henry, Emanuel Savage.
LOCUST—Hon. P. K. Herbine, Daniel Stine, Geo. Hower.
MADISON—Jas. Kisner, A. J. Carr, Hugh M'Clellan.
MAIN—T. J. Campbell, John Nuss, Chas. Fisher
MIFFLIN—Dr. D. H. Montgomery, Samuel Schweppenheiser, Isaac Lutz.
MONTOUR—Peter Heimbach, J. F. Farnsworth Peter Evans.
MT. PLEASANT—Thos J. Welliver, Jno Wahich Jas. Johnson.
ORANGE—Charles Conner, E. G. Ricketts, W. H. Snyder.
PINE—Joseph Shoemaker, Jos. Triblebis, Andrew Whitmoyer.
ROARINGCREEK—J. D. Houck, Wm. Dreisbach, Peter Levan.
SCOTT—Oscar P. Ent, Daniel Snyder, Cha's. H. Detterick.
SUGAR LOAF—A. Laubach, David Lewis, Geo. Steadman.

By order of Standing Committee,
JOHN A. FUNSTON, Chairman.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 21, '68.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The great amount of time consumed by the ladies in dressing and arranging their hair must make any article which would lessen their labor particularly desirable. Bing's Vegetable Amrosia leaves the hair in such condition as to render the dressing and arrangh; a very easy matter. It imparts to it that splendid glossy appearance so much admired, cleanses the scalp from dandruff and all humors, and prevents baldness; promotes its growth and restores gray hair to its original color. July 31,'69 ly

From the "ARGUS," Albany, N. Y.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

We are not in the habit of noticing so-called Patent Medicines; but we have no hesitation in commending this valuable Bitters to the public. It is entirely vegetable in its composition, and the combination of the ingredients, and the thousands of testimonials to its efficacy, leave no doubt that is the most valuable specific known for the cure of Diseases of the Liver, general Debility, Fevers, and complaints arising from a Disordered Stomach.

The Bitters is entirely free from all intoxicating properties.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Combines all the ingredients of the Bitters with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some stimulant is necessary. The tonic principle imparted by the rum makes a preparation delightfully pleasant and agreeable to take. Principal office, 631 Arch street, Philad'a. Pa. Sold everywhere.

July 21, '68-ly.

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED, whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce a palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or ropey, or is it ropy on settling? Is a sediment a short time after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, nervous, timid, and gloomy as to the future? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is there a dull pain or sensation of fullness in the head? Is your memory impaired? Do you have a dull, heavy, sleepy feeling after eating? Does your food distress you, or does it lie like a stone in the stomach, causing a sour rising? Do you have a bad taste in the mouth in the morning? Is your appetite poor, or have you a voracious appetite, and eat frequently in order to keep up a comfortable feeling in the stomach? Is your breath offensive? Have you frequent headache? Is your face flushed, or pale and sickly looking? Do you have a sinking feeling at the pit of the stomach? Is your tongue coated? Do you have a dizziness when you rise suddenly from a recumbent position? Do you have a specking before the eyes? Is your vision impaired? Do you have pain in the back part of the head, or between the shoulders? Do you have a smothering sensation when lying down? Is your skin sometimes hot and dry, and do you frequently have a chilly sensation creep over you? Is your nervousness, debility, unfitness to perform the duties of life, greatly increased by any of the above symptoms? If so, you are suffering from the secret vice of youth, or the evil effects of self-abuse, and the sooner you commence the use of the great Remedy, DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC NO. 28, the better. Price $1 per vial, or five vials and large vial of powder for $5. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York. Sold everywhere.

July 3, '68-ly

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY

Will be exposed to public sale at the residence of the undersigned in Orange township, Columbia county, Pa., on Saturday, September 12, 1868, one mile from Orangeville, the farm late the Wm. Fritz property, situated on Main Street, with 100 feet front and 250 feet in depth, on which is erected a frame Store House, a good two story

DWELLING HOUSE,

an ice house and a good barn. Also the following personal property: five head of horses, one span of carriage Horses, 5 good Milch cows, one four-horse wagon, one first-class spring wagon, one two-horse sled, one two-horse sleigh, ten head of young cattle, two setts of double team harnes, double sett of carriage harness, three setts of fly-nets, one reaper, one fanning mill, one tread-power threshing machine, three feed cutters, plows, harrows, and all kinds of farming utensils: Also on cook stove, two parlor stoves, and house and kitchen furniture of all descriptions. CORNELIUS BELLAS.

Aug. 28, '68.

An extensive Assortment of men's and boy's LINEN SHIRT FRONTS, Paper Collars and Cuffs, and LADIES LINEN CO

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1868.

THE regular meeting of the Columbia and Montour County Medical Society, will be held at Danville, on the 15th day of Sept., 1868, at one o'clock P. M.

THE Democratic Club of Montour Township held its regular meeting on Tuesday last, at the School House. An address was delivered by Mr. F. Cooley, stating the issues and questions of the day.

IT is announced that the statement of the national debt for August, which will be published in a few days, will exhibit an increase in the same of several millions of dollars. White men, pay your taxes!

JOHN YEAGER, one of the Grand Jury from Locust Twp. on Wednesday last was suddenly taken ill, and a series of convulsions followed. We are glad to know that he is now out of danger. The cause of his sudden illness is yet a mystery.

READ IT!—Those who really desire to know the views of the South on the questions of Slavery, Secession, and kindred topics, should not fail to read the correspondence between Gen. Rosecrans, and Gen. Lee and others on the part of the South. The letters are manly, pointed, and deserve attention from the thinking masses.

CAPT. WHITMOYER and Capt. Brockway will hold additional meetings for the joint discussion of the issues of the day at Millville, on Friday evening, Sept. 11th, and at Benton on Saturday evening, Sept. 12th. Other points will be agreed on hereafter. The people representing both political parties are requested to attend.

WE are receiving subscriptions from all parts of the County at an unusual rate. In the past week we have added forty names to our list. Send on the names at once, gentlemen. Our terms are $2.00 a year, or twenty five cents for the campaign. Every one can send a copy to some friend or neighbor, when it only costs a quarter of a dollar for two months.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due our numerous patrons for the prompt payment of their subscriptions at the present Court. Where accounts are scattered among 2000 different persons, even though the amounts due from each are small in the aggregate they make a large sum. Our patrons seem to realize the fact that our paper, ink, labor, *all* are cash, and hence we should be paid. Besides, the editor is expected to make stump speeches through the County, pay his own bills, his own horse hire, and treat the crowd when he is through, and in order to do this his auditors should at least pay what they owe.

TIME TO SPLIT RAILS.—An old farmer of this county informs us that the best time to cut timber for rails or posts, or any building purposes, is from the 15th of July to the first of October. By that time the leaves have attained their full maturity, and the sap then commences going down; the wood is in better condition for use than at any other time during the year. This the result of many years experience and observation.

SPECIAL POLICE ABOUT.—We are informed that one of these pests whom the people of this county pay $75.00 a month to do nothing, on Saturday, the 29th of August, got on a bender at Centralia, and amused himself by drawing his revolver on some of the citizens, and throwing stones at inoffensive persons. He finally struck John Condray on the head with a slung shot, breaking his skull, and endangering his life. He was arrested, after violent resistance, by Constable Killeen, and placed in the lock-up. Such men we are taxed to support. Who wouldn't vote for Geary, the baby elephant?

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The Penna. State Fair will be held at Harrisburg, commencing September 29th, 1868, and will continue four days. It promises to be one of the largest ever held in the State. The locality is very central, and accessible from all parts of the State by railroads. We are informed by the Secretary that already many inquiries are being made by exhibitors with great promises of an exhibition of their articles. The grounds contain sixty acres and are located on the banks of the Susquehanna, within a convenient distance of the city of Harrisburg, and about one half mile from the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The locality should insure a large and most interesting fair.

THE DISCUSSION.—The Political Discussion announced to come off in this place, on Tuesday evening last, between Capt. M. Whitmoyer, Republican, and Capt. C. B. Brockway, Democrat, of Bloomsburg, took places per agreement.

The meeting was called to order and organized by the appointment of Dr. S. E. Walton as President; Hudson Owen and S. B. Bowman as Vice Presidents; Leroy T. Thomson and J. A. Elliott as Secretaries.

The discussion was opened by Capt. Brockway, in which he gave the views as held by the Democratic party on the issues of the day. He was followed in turn by Capt. Whitmoyer, in a speech of forty-five minutes. Capt. Brockway replied in a speech of thirty minutes, Whitmoney then spoke for thirty minutes, when the discussion closed by a fifteen minutes speech by Brockway.

The best of order prevailed, and the meeting was harmonious throughout.—The Democrats were gratified and delighted with their young champion.—They felt that he had faithfully, fearlessly and successfully vindicated the principles they love and cherish. They believe the "discussion" will be of benefit to their organization in this place.—It has confirmed them in their faith.—It has encouraged the faint hearted, convinced the doubtful, set the lukewarm of the opposition to thinking, and thrown dismay and consternation into the ranks of the Radicals. They have expressed their dissatisfaction at the weakness of their cause as presented by their champion, and advise that he be withdrawn. We hope not. We want to see Capt. Brockway discuss the issues with him before the people in every township in this county. They are worsted thus early in the fight. They feel it—they know it. Hence their anxiety to prevent these amicable discussions. Will they succeed in their efforts to have him withdrawn? We shall see.—*Berwick Gazette.*

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

—A map of busy life,
—Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. LXXIII.

THE TOLOPOTAMY AND COLD HARBOR.

TUESDAY, May 31st, Berdan's sharpshooters crossed the Tolopotamy and gained the opposite crest, which was afterwards held by Birney's Division. We had continual fighting throughout the day, with varying success. Our shells fired some buildings in which the enemy had taken refuge; and every time they advanced, the artillery alone succeeded in repulsing them. A large brick house by our side was an especial target for them. It was occupied by some ladies, who refused to leave on account of their mother's illness. Their brother commanded the rebel battery opposite, and he tried to lay the house in ruins to prevent us from occupying it. While our guns were engaged, a negro woman, who was cooking for our men, threw some hot coals into the yard, one of which reached a limber chest, exploding it, and killing and wounding a number of soldiers, besides mangling the woman so horribly that she shortly afterwards died. The rebels gave a tremendous cheer on hearing the explosion, supposing their shot had done the work.

As soon as it became dark, I was ordered to take 100 men, and go to the front as far as I could, and throw up redoubts for our guns. We soon reached the picket line, and found ourselves but 200 yards from the enemy, and could plainly hear their conversation; but interesting as it was, we had more important business to transact than to stop and listen. By tearing down a house we secured material for our work; but after laboring for some time, were startled by an *aide de camp* riding up and exclaiming hurriedly, "leave here as soon as possible; the infantry have been withdrawn, and the Johnnies may gobble you up any moment." Having tasted the sweets of Libby prison, I took his advice, and hurried my men away with more haste than dignity.

At this time the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps left us, having served three years. Of the 15,000 men who started in that command, not 1500 returned. Their shattered ranks proved how nobly they had fought; and unlike too many other organizations, they did not become cowards as the time of their discharge approached. Their last day's fight was their best; and they left us amidst universal regret, having covered themselves with glory, and having reflected honor upon the State which gave them birth. Their name and fame have gone into history, and it is my proudest boast that I was one of the "Pennsylvania Reserves."

Wednesday, June 1st, was but a repetition of the preceding day; fighting, falling back, advancing, charging, and meeting with the usual repulse. We again availed ourselves of the darkness as we had been doing throughout the campaign, and withdrew from the right moving in the rear of the other Corps to the extreme left. The dust was suffocating, and raised in such clouds that it must have announced the movement to the enemy.

We were now in a region of grand historical interest. Here centuries ago lived the chief Opechancanough, the captor of Captain Smith, the brother of Powhatan, and uncle of Pocahontas, but better known as King of Pamunkee, and author of the great massacre of 1622. "When very old and infirm," says one of Virginia's historian's, "he headed his people in battle borne on a litter; he was at length captured by Gov. Berkley, and subsequently assassinated." Hanover county also produced that sterling Presbyterian clergyman, Samuel Davies, who aided the American cause so signally during the Revolution. In 1753 Mr Davies went to England to solicit donations for the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. The King, (Geo. II) being curious to hear a preacher from the wilds of America, attended on one occasion, when he was so much struck with his commanding eloquence that he expressed his astonishment loud enough to be heard half-way over the house. Davies observing that the King was attracting more attention than himself, paused, and looking his Majesty full in the face, in an emphatic tone gave him the following rebuke: "*When the lion roareth, let the beasts of the forest tremble; and when the Lord speaketh, let the kings of earth keep silence.*" The King shrunk back in his seat, and kept quiet during the remainder of his discourse; and the next day sent for Mr. Davies, and gave him fifty guineas for his College, observing at the same time to his courtiers, "he is an *honest man!* an *honest man!*"

Within the sound of our guns, was the place where that grand apostle of American liberty, Patrick Henry was born. Near us were the ruins of the old Hanover Court House, built out of imported brick, and in which he made his first speech, the well known "*Parson's Cause.*" I will mention but one other spot of historical interest, and that is the "White House," situated on the banks of the Pamunkey. It stands on the site of one in which Washington first met Mrs. Martha Custis, then "a gay young widow" stopping with Mr. Chamberlayne. He soon finished his courtship, and was married on the very grounds where his descendents were now fighting us!

On Thursday, the 2nd, we marched by Cold Harbor—a locality without houses—and other points of Peninsular interest. The usual *debris* of the camps still lay upon the ground; and the men eagerly pointed out to each other the familiar spots they encountered, and related stories and anecdotes connected with this or that locality. The Corps was placed on the extreme left, with Birney's Division in reserve. The skirmishing in front was heavy, and proved that the spirit of the enemy had not been broken by the late battles, nor was there any appearance of demoralization in their ranks. There was some heavy fighting in front of the Sixth Corps, during which Rickett's Division charged and captured 400 prisoners. As this Division had been so perfectly defeated in the Valley of Virginia, under Hunter, Schenck, Milroy, Miles, and others their conduct here elevated them in the estimation of their comrades.

During the next day Birney's Division was placed on the left of the line. "Baldy" Smith, commanding the Eighteenth Corps, being short of artillery, borrowed our Battery and placed us on his line, within 600 yards of the enemy's guns and sharp-shooters, bringing down upon us their concentrated fire. By a happy calculation we at once got their range, and by uninterrupted firing silenced their guns. Our shells and solid shot ploughed their works in all directions; but they continually used the spade, and built up as fast as we could destroy. About dark they made a charge in our front, which was easily repulsed; but the terrific fighting on our left showed it to be the real point of attack. For half an hour the roar of artillery and musketry was terrific, and the whole horizon was luminous with the flash of guns. The darkness for a while kept us in suspense as to the result on the left, where Hill's Corps had charged Hancock; but soon a cheer from our men that was heard for miles told us of the enemy's repulse. No-wise disheartened, they in return gave us one of their peculiar yells. Feints were made at other points, but resulted in no advantage to either party.

The succeeding day was but a repletion of the first; each party strengthening their works, planting *abattis*, &c. Heretofore the mortar practice had all been on our side, but the enemy now retaliated with a vengeance. We could not see their mortars, hence could not reply to them; but at once built heavy bomb proofs to shelter us from the unseen danger. Their range was marvelously accurate, and they not only did much damage among the men in line of battle, but caused the reserves, wagon and amunition trains, hospitals, &c., to be moved a long distance to the rear. Every person from general to drummer-boy furrowed into the earth, and the Army of the Potomac was literally *holed!* We afterwards learned that instead of mortars they dismounted their light 12 pounder guns and used them as such,—an idea original with themselves. The sight of these iron globes with their burning fuses, hurled such tremendous distances through the air, would have been grand, had it not been for the innate conviction that they were messengers of death and woe. Our opponents also made improvements in their artillery practice, and sent their rifled shot "just where we lived." As our guns were of the same caliber I had my men take these shot before they were cold, and sent them back their own iron "with our compliments." The boys called them "cousins" from the fact of their making a noise like the sound of the word, and perhaps from the close relationship claimed.

About dusk an attack was made on the Second Corps similar to the one of the night before, but it was speedily repulsed. During the day the Fifth Corps was sent to the left, its flank resting on the Chickahominy, and thus extending our line in the direction of Richmond. This movement left Burnside's Corps on the extreme right.

During Sunday, June 5th, we still maintained our position, though heavy firing continued during the day. About dusk a rebel Band came to the extreme front of their line and played "Dixie," "Bonnie Blue Flag," "Maryland, My Maryland," and other Confederate airs, to which their men responded by lusty cheers. Our bands then went as close as possible to their lines and returned the compliment by playing "Hail Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." The rebels groaned the one, and poured in a volley as the other was played; but "Home, Sweet Home" drew cheers from both sides.

—QUIEN SABE?

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT BLOOMSBURG, SEPT. 1, 1868.

Bloomsburg I Co 2	Leandrits Sam'l
Burns Robert 3	List Eliza
Burley Thomas	Leffler Franklin
Carr T E 2	Maus J. cob B
Crosley Samuel	Musgrave Frank
Clark Wm F	Parker Anna
Cropp Elizabeth	Overman Henry W
Creber Thomas	Perrin Rebecca M 2
Clymer Alice M	Steward W J
Creaber Thomas	Sterner A J
Campbell & Ross	Fellows & Shively
Doland Anna	Theyer E
Edson J E	Vanger S
Ellsworth H	Watkins Thomas
Fisher Wm	Walker Sue S
Gensel Jennie 2	Werkheiser Sam'l
Gable F L	Wheeler H
Hess E J	Walker M E
Hulshizer Mary A	DROP LETTERS
Hopkins Thomas	Bords A J
Jones Wm	Kinney M
Koole Hiram	Welliver Thos
Kline F J	

JOHN B. PURSEL, P. M.

Thaddeus Stevens' two Lancaster county physicians were both Democrats.—*Exchange.*

That is the reason he lived so long. He was afraid to trust his own party.

GRAND RALLY.—All voters of the County, are most earnestly requested to consult their own interests and deposit their ballots at the coming election in a suit of well fitting clothes. These can be procured at no other place better than Chemberlin's. He always keeps on hand the best assortment of goods to be found anywhere in this County, of the latest patterns and at the most reasonable rates. Try him.

ROBERT ALLEN PACKER, son of Hon. Asa Packer, was nominated for Congress by the Democracy assembled at Wilkesbarre, on Friday last, ex-Chief Justice Woodward thus failing in a renomination.—*Montour American.*

Who edits the *American?* Don't he know better, or does he think his readers too stupid to notice such falsehood. Judge Woodward was nominated on the first ballot receiving every vote but seven. Packer was not a candidate.

ORANGEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL,

The next session of this School will commence on MONDAY AUGUST 24th, 1868.

For particulars address Prof. H. D. WALKER, Principal, Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa.

Aug. 14, '68-3.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT,

Located in the centre of the town of Bloomsburg on Main Street, near the Court House, the Hotels, and principal stores. It has a front of 53½ feet on Main Street, and has erected upon it a frame dwelling house with necessary out buildings. The situation is admirably adapted for a business stand. Information concerning terms &c., can be obtained from Reinhard Stobner at his saloon on Main Street.

Bloomsburg, Aug. 14, '68-tf

WE HAVE COME

With great inducements to agents to co-operate with us in our

GRAND ONE DOLLAR SALE!

Sheetings free of Cost to our Agents.
Watches free of Cost to our Agents.
Sewing Machines free of Cost to Agents.
Leather Goods free of Cost to Agents.
Linen Goods free of Cost to our Agents.
Silks and Shawls free of Cost to Agents.
Boots and Shoes free of Cost to Agents.
Dress goods free of Cost to our Agents.

GREAT DOLLAR BARGAINS FOR OUR CUSTOMERS

Send for our circular. Agents wanted everywhere Address HARRIS & PLUMMER, 24 Hanover street, Boston, Mass.

LAWRENCEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY

LAWRENCEVILLE NEW JERSEY.

The next session will commence on Sept. 10th. Send for circular. C. W. NASSAU, Principal,

July 10, '68-3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, August 29th, 1868, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Samuel Creasy Executor of the last will and testament of Henry Fedder, late of Centre township deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, the following described real estate; one inlot in Millville, marked and described in the plan of said town, No. 1, containing three-eighths of an acre; one other inlot in said town lying between Front and Second Streets, No. 110, containing three-fourths of an acre; one other lot in said town bounded on the North by Fifth Street, on the west by Market Street, on the south by land of Samuel Creasy, and on the east by land of George Shuman, containing

TWO ACRES;

one other lot in said town, bounded by land of George Bowman, John Keller and the Susquehannah River containing One and 1¾ acres, all in good cultivation, late the estate of said deceased. Terms made known on the day of sale by

SAMUEL CREASY,
Executor.

August 7, '68

NOTICE.

There will be an examination of Teachers for Bloom Township held in the Academy on Third street in the town of Bloomsburg, on Saturday August 29th, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m.

CHAS. G. BARKLEY, County Sup't.

At which time the Board of Directors of Bloom Township will select teachers for the schools of said District for the coming term of seven months commencing on the first Monday, being the 7th day, of September. Persons expecting or awaiting schools must attend the examination.

WESLEY WIRT,
Pres't. Board School Directors.

July 31, '68-3t.

NOTICE.

All persons are forbidden to trespass upon the lands of the subscriber in Main township, for the purpose of shooting or fishing. Any one hereafter so offending, will be dealt with according to law.

JACOB SHUMAN, Sr.

Mainville, July 31, '68-4t.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE.

The Fall term of this Institution will open August 24, 1868, at which time a class will be organized for the professional training of Teachers; and it is expected that during the year the Institution will be recognized as a State Normal School with all the privileges of the other State Institutions. For further particulars or circulars address the Principal.

HENRY CARVER, A. M.

July 31, '68.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he has refitted his Carding Machines and is now ready to do wool carding in good order. When good, clean and well prepared wool is sent me, my patrons may look for good rolls.

Culling, Coloring and dressing Cloth, done to order. Wool left at Hartman's Store, Bloomsburg, will be taken and returned every two or three weeks with bill of work. The pay can be left at Hartman's.

Wool left at Orangeville, at either of the stores will be attended to promptly.

No woo wagon is running for me this summer only to Bloomsburg and Orangeville, for the accommodation of those at a distance.

GEORGE VANSE,
Near Orangeville

June 19, 1868.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP Store

NEW YORK CITY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF STRAW GOODS IN THIS CITY, WITHOUT DOUBT.

Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Parasols, Yankee Notions, Skirts, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, and Fringes, all under regular prices. Ladies' Wadsdon Corsets, at 50 cts., 75 cts, $1 00, and upwards, cheap.

Milliners supplied. EDWARD RIDLEY,
309, 311 & 313½ Grand, 66, 68 & 70 Allen Street.
June 12, '68. Fifth Block East from the Bowery

WARREN'S

IMPROVED FIRE AND WATER PROOF

FELT AND CEMENT ROOFING!

The advantages which this composition possesses are many. It is both water-tight and fire-proof. It is not affected by heat or cold. It can be applied to an almost perfectly flat roof, one inch to the foot being all that is required. It is easily and quickly repaired. Its cost is less than any other fire-proof roof now in use. Testimonials from all parts of the country as to its durability, security and cheapness will be shown to

JOHN W. KRAMER,
June 26, '68. Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A fine specimen of the roofing can be seen at W. B. Koons' new house on Fifth Street,

THINK OF YOUR TEETH

AND HAVE THEM ATTENDED TO.

Dr. Chalfant having located in Bloomsburg for the practice of his profession, is anxious to awaken a new interest upon the subject of Dentistry.

PRESERVE YOUR NATURAL TEETH.

This most important branch of Dentistry he discovers has never been properly introduced. No truth is more obvious than that a natural set of teeth with proper care will last its possessor a lifetime, yet he finds many persons who object to having their teeth filled, judging by former experience that it is useless. To such he extends the cordial invitation.

COME TO DR. CHALFANT'S OFFICE, he will examine your teeth free of charge and convince you of your error. He has methods of filling teeth it never before practiced in this section of country, and more than probable you will be skeptical that the filling cannot possibly be removed from the cavities. So confident is he of this that in this department *he will insure his work for ten years.* He also finds persons equally prejudiced against

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

objecting that they cause pain, and produce soreness in the mouth, that they must be taken out when eating, and that frequently they are thrown aside altogether.

To view of this he wishes you to READ HIS TERMS. He will put up any set of teeth, upper or lower, or part of either, and insert them so that they cannot be distinguished from natural teeth, and guarantee satisfaction in every case. Any person not pleased with his work in every particular, need not take it from the office or pay for it, as he allows no case to leave his office which produces the slightest pain, or would be likely to create soreness in the mouth. He extracts teeth by the use of

NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

that being the anaesthetic in general use, and recommended by leading Dentists throughout the United States. He will administer ether however to those preferring it.

COME AND SEE HIM, he will examine your teeth, and give directions for preserving them, free of charge.

Found at all hours in his office, next door to Dr. J. K. Evans, Main st. below Market, Bloomsburg, Pa.

July 3, '68-9m

N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,

MACHINISTS & ENGINEERS,

MAIN ST., & L. & B. R. R., BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

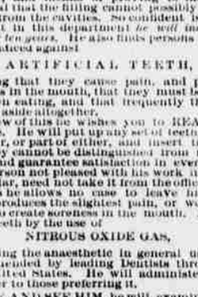
Are prepared to furnish all kinds of Machine work, such as

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Couplings, Mill-gearing, Saw mandrils, etc., Gunge cocks, Pet cocks, Steam pipe, together with all kinds of Steam fittings constantly on hand.

Threshing Machines and Horse Powers made to order. All kinds of Agricultural Machiner repaired. May 29, '68-

THE REASON WHY



THE ALL RIGHT FRUIT JAR

is the best of any in the market:

1st. The rubber packing that makes the joint rests on a smooth shoulder which is blown in the mould instead of being ground down on the end, consequently there is no nicking out of glass in grinding to let the air into the jar, which is the cause of so much fruit being spoiled.

2nd. You will see the rubber is away from the fruit, whereas the ground shoulders of ends must necessarily bring one edge of the rubber in contact with the Fruit.

3rd. You can test or loosen the fastenings when the Jar or fruit cools, and see if your cover is tight; if so, you know at once that your fruit will keep. If the cover is loose you can heat over before it spoils.

4th. They are easy to open, which is the most important part after finding a Jar that will keep Fruit.

THEY WILL KEEP TOMATOES.

These Jars are warranted ALL RIGHT,

MOYER BROTH-RS Wholesale Agents Bloomsburg, Pa., and by all country dealers.

Aug. 14, '68.

BLOOMSBURG

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

A. D. WEBB'S STORE, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:

Annual Subscribers	$5 00
Half Yearly	3 00
Quarterly	1 00

This subscripsion entitles one person to two *different* books at one time.

DAILY SUBSCRIBERS.

For loan of books per day, per vol., 3 cents.

Daily subscribers will be required in all cases to leave a deposit equal in value to the book.

The new books will not be allowed to any subscriber for a longer period than one week, or if detained beyond that time, an additional charge of 5 cents per day; other books two weeks, or if detained beyond that time, 3 cents per day.

All books are considered old 6 months after publication.

Books damaged seriously will be charged.

July 10, '68-3m

MERCHANDISE.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrivals of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case o Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, BY

JAMES K. EYER.

Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb8'67.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a

NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE

in the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of

CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

IT COMPRISES OF

BED MATRESSES,

SOFAS, LOUNGES

MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES

CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED, AND WOOD BOTTOMED.

EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES,

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

In fact a full assortment of

READY-MADE COFFINS

of all sizes, and of

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE W. CORELL.

Bloomsburg August 16, 1867.

CLOTHES BY MACHINERY.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his new and approved method of making clothes by a system based upon mathematical principles, which renders it impossible to be otherwise than perfectly accurate

He claims for this method the following advantages.

FIRST.

Perfect accuracy.

SECOND.

A saving of two thirds of the time usually taken to cut out the cloth.

THIRD.

Ability to measure any figure so as to insure a good fit.

FOURTH.

That it does away with the necessity of being measured more than once, as often is the case from the misapprehension or mistake of the measurer.

He would urge the public to give it a trial, as it is satisfied that it will give perfect satisfaction. He will be happy to exhibit and explain its working at any time to visitors.

J. W. CHEMBERLIN

March 20, 1868 Main St., below Market.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stogs boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stogs shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short all kinds of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67

GENUINE MANURERS.

Allen & Needles' improved super Phosphate of lime the old standard article, uniform in quality the most finely prepared and cheapest Phosphate in the Market. In Bags, 200 lbs. each, $50 per 2000 lbs. Ammoniated

FERTILIZER.

Acknowledged to be the most valuable manure at the price, offered to the public. In Bags, 150 lbs. each, $55 per 2000 lbs.

PURE GROUND BONE

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,

PERUVIAN GUANO.

We sell only No. 1—received direct from the Government.

FISH GUANO,

A splendid manure, and one that is attracting much attention from farmers. Packed in Barrels, $35 per 2000 lbs.

LAND PLASTER.

In Barrels, at lowest market rates. A pure article.

A discount to dealers on above prices.

Should the dealer near you not have our articles, send your orders direct to us, and they will have prompt attention.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

Offices and Stores, 41 S. Water St., and 42 S. Delaware Av.

DEALERS IN OILS, CANDLES, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PHILADELPHIA.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1848.]

For sale by the Bloomsburg Iron Co. August 7, '68-3m.

GET THE BEST.

Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod is the best protection against disaster by lightning ever invented. The subscriber is agent for the above invention, and all orders by mail or in person will be promptly attended to.

May 15, '68 R. B. BIDLEMAN.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

THE PLACE

to get your money back in good goods at low prices is at

L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Delaines, Calicoes, Muslins, etc.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Hoop Skirts of all kinds, embracing extra sizes, Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Paper Collars and Cuffs, new styles, Linen Shirt fronts for Men and Boys.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A new invoice of Crockery, Queensware, Yellowware, etc.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A new installment of Hams, Dried Beef, Cod Fish and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

The best $1.00 Syrup in the town.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh Dried Fruits, Apples, Peaches, pared and unpared, Blackberries, Prunes, White Beans, Barley and Hominy.

WANTED

Butter, Eggs and Lard; for a prime article cash will be paid.

WANTED

Hams, Shoulders and Bacon.

GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE

FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.

Bloomsburg, March 26, 1868.

ATTENTION COMPANY.

The undersigned would inform the public that having refitted and refitted his Tannery at Light Street, he is in immediate want of a

LARGE QUANTITY OF BARK

for which the highest market price will be paid. All who have bark to sell should call at once, as I wish to lay in a large stock.

Aug. 18, '68-tf. JAMES W. SANKEY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of subscription to the Normal School Building was due on the first of June and is required to be promptly paid to the Treasurer. Also unpaid subscriptions to the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, which must be paid as the old stock must be settled.

E. MENDENHALL,
Aug. 14, '68-3t Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the public, that there are in the hands of James McHenry at Cambra, two notes for $250 each, given by the undersigned on the 13th day of July, 1868, to L. J. Ryke, for the right to sell, use and make "Osborn's Combined Wagon Brake and Dumping Device;" for which I received no value, as the patent is worthless—and which said notes I will not pay.

Benton Twp., Aug. 4, '68-3 PETER CASE.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET a fresh stock

of goods in the line of

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to

COLOR STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.

MRS. E. KLINE.

Light Street, October 4, 1867.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY

has just returned from Philadelphia, and has bought, and is now offering the best assortment of

FANCY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS,

BONNETS &c. &c.,

ever exhibited in Bloomsburg, and is prepared to make up dresses and all other articles of female wardrobe, at short notice, and in the best and

LATEST SPRING STYLES.

Rooms in the Ramsey Buildings, on West Main Street. Call and see her varied stock of Spring Goods

May 1, '68.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal and Proprietor, Professor of Philosophy, &c.

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Spring term commences April 13th, 1868.

March 20, '68.

DR. TAYLOR'S

OLIVE BRANCH

BITTERS

A mild and agreeable Tonic Stimulant, Stomachic and Caminative

BITTERS,

Extracted entirely from Herbs and Roots. Highly beneficial in

DYSPEPSIA,

GENERAL DEBILITY,

and Loss of Appetite;

and an excellent Corrective for persons suffering from Disorders of the Bowels, Flatulence, &c.

Sold Everywhere.

Depot, No. 33 Market Street, Philadelphia.

J. F. TAYLOR & CO.

Sept. 4, '68-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUCCESS

Of our One Dollar Sale has caused such

A COMPLETE

REVOLUTION

IN TRADE.

That in order to supply the demand occasioned by our constantly increasing patronage, we have recently made importations for the fall trade, direct from European Manufacturers.

AMOUNTING TO NEARLY $300,000.

So that we are prepared to sell every description of Dry and fancy goods, Silver plated ware, cutlery, watches, Albums, Jewelry, &c.

Of better quality than any other concern in the country for the uniform price of

$1 FOR EACH ARTICLE.

☞ The best of Boston and New York references given as to the reliability of our house, and that our business is conducted in the fairest and most legitimate manner possible, and that we give greater value for the money than can be obtained in any other way.

All goods damaged or broken in transportation replaced without charge.

☞ Checks describing articles sold sent to agents in Clubs at rates mentioned below. We guarantee every article to cost less than it would be bought at any New York Wholesale House.

OUR COMMISSIONS TO AGENTS

Exceed those of every other establishment of the kind,—proof of this can be found in comparing our price lists with those of others for clubs of the same size, in addition to which we claim to give better goods of the same character.

We will send to agents free of charge,

For a club of thirty and three dollars—1 dozen good linen shirt fronts, 1 set solid gold studs, All wool cassimere fancy pants, fine white counterpane large size, 1 elegant Balmoral Skirt, 20 yds brown or bleached sheeting, good quality, yard wide, one dozen 100 picture Mourneen-bound photo. Album 1 double lens stereoscope and 12 foreign views, 1 silver plated engraved 8 bottle castor, 1 elegant Silk Fan, with Ivory or sandal wood frame, feathered edge and spangled, 1 steel carving knife and fork, very best quality, ivory balanced handle, 1 handsome beaded and lined parasol, 30 yds good print, 1 very fine damask table cover, 1 pr best quality ladies serge congress Boots, 1 doz fine linen towels, ¾ doz Rogers best silver Dessert forks, 1 ladies' large real morocco traveling bag, one fancy dress pattern, ½ doz elegant silver plated engraved napkins rings, 1 doz. ladies merino or cotton stockings. Gent's heavy chased solid gold ring, 2 pr ladies' high cut balmoral Boots, 1 elegant dress pattern, 1 violin and bow in box complete, 1 set jewelry, pin, ear drops, and sleeve buttons.

For a club of fifty and five dollars—1 black or colored alpacca dress pattern, 1 set lace curtains 1 pr all wool blankets, engraved silver plated 6 bottle revolving castor, 1 beautiful writing desk, 1 solid gold scarf pin, 35 yds very fine Cassimere for pants and vest, 1 set ivory balanced handle knives with silver plated forks, 1 elegant satin parasol lined throughout and fringed with silk, 1 pr gent's calf boots, 30 yds good print, 30 yds good brown or bleached sheeting, ¾4 wide, or 30 yards 4/4 wide good quality, 1 ladies' elegant morocco traveling bag, 1 square wool shawl, 1 plain Norwich poplin dress pattern, 12 doz. width cloth for ladies' cloak, elegant engraved silver plated tea pot, 3 yds double width water proof cloth for cloaking.

For a club of 100 and ten dollars—1 rich merino mealto or other dress pattern, 1 pair fine damask table cloths and napkins to match, 1 pair gents

For the Young Folks.

The Funny Little Old Woman.

LITTLE TILDA TULIP had two lips as pretty as any little girl might want. But Tilda Tulip tilted her two lips into a pout, on a moment's notice. If anything went wrong and things had a way of going wrong with her if anything went at all wrong, she would go wrong, too, as if it would do any good to do wrong. Some people are always trying to mend crooked things by getting crooked themselves. I never heard that a tailor could patch a pair of pants by panting with anger, or that a tinner could solder a coffee pot by a cough and spit; but there are some little girls, and not a few big ones, that seem to think the quickest way of straightening a seam that is puckered, is to pucker a face that is straight. Little Tilda Tulip was one of that kind—the unkind kind.

Sometimes her friends would ask what she would do if her face were to freeze in frowns, but her uncle Jack used to say that she was always too hot to freeze. But one evening she came to her uncle Jack with the usual frown showing him her new brocade doll dress. She had put it away carelessly, and it was all in "beggars' presses."

"Just see, uncle Jack," she whined, "dear me! I never get anything nice that isn't spoiled somehow or other. Isn' that too bad? This dress has been wrinkled for a week, and now it will never come smooth at all,"

"That's bad, surely," said uncle Jack "but there is something more than that. I know something of yours that is finer than that brocade silk, that is all in 'beggars' presses.'"

"Why, no, uncle Jack, I haven't anything so fine as this, you know, and now this is all puckered and wrinkled and krinkled, and what will I do?"

"Give me your hand," said uncle Jack. Do you see that skin. There is no silk so fine as that. These chubby cheeks are covered with a skin that is finer. But you have kept this skin puckered about your eyes and your forehead and the corners of your mouth; you have kept it puckered and wrinkled and krinkled as you say, till I am afraid it will never be straight. I don't think a hot iron would smooth it. Do you?"

Now uncle Jack spoke very kindly, indeed. There were no wrinkles in his voice. Some people have wrinkles in their words. But notwithstanding her uncle's kindness, naughty little Tilda Tulip went off in a pout and declared that uncle Jack was "real mean. He never feels sorry for a body when they are in trouble." And so she wrinkled her voice into a whine, and wrinkled and puckered her face up most frightfully.

At last, tired of teasing and talking and troubling, Tildy Tulip tumbled into her trundle bed and was tucked tightly in. Everybody was glad when she went to sleep. Everybody dreaded the time when she should wake up. She was a good girl when she was asleep. Never at any other time.

She dreamed. It was a funny dream. I think she must have remembered what uncle Jack said, for she thought she saw a funny little old house, by a funny little old hill, near a funny little old bridge. Out of this house came a funny little old woman, with a funny little old bonnet, carrying a funny little old bag on her back, and with a funny little old cane in her hand. Her face was wrinkled and cross—wrinkled all over and she stooped dreadfully. But she tossed her funny little old bag on to the back of a funny little old donkey, and climbed up herself. Then she was cross with the funny little old bag, and mad with the funny little old donkey, and she beat him with the funny little old stick, and scolded and scolded with a funny little old cracked, quivering, peevish, hateful voice.

And so Tilda followed her as she rode, and all the rude boys along the road cried out. "There goes the funny little old woman and her donkey?" And a beautiful lady came along, and when she met the funny little old woman she sat down on a stone and wept and said, "O, Miriam, my daughter!" But the funny little old woman only beat her donkey and scolded more than ever. And Tilda wondered why the beautiful woman called the funny little old woman her daughter. And Tilda dreamed that many days passed, and that every day the funny little old woman rode on the funny little old donkey to the city. And every day the beautiful woman wept and said, "O, Miriam, my daughter!" One day Tilda approached the beautiful woman and spoke to her.

"Why do you call that funny, hateful, little old woman your daughter?"

"Because she is my daughter."

"But she is so much older than you are."

"Why," said the beautiful woman, "don't you know the history of the funny little old woman that rides her donkey to town every day? She is my daughter. She is not old; but she was a cross child. She fretted and pouted, and scolded and screamed. She frowned till her brow began to wrinkle. I do not know whether a fairy enchanted her or not, but when she became angry there was one wrinkle that could not be removed. The next time she was mad, another wrinkle remained. When she found that the wrinkles would not come out she became mad at that, and of course, every time she got mad, there came other wrinkles. Then, too, her temper grew worse. Her once beautiful voice, began to sound like a cracked tin horn. The wrinkles soon covered her face, then they grew crosswise; you see it is all in beggars' presses. She got old. She shriveled up. She stooped over. She became so cross that she spends most of her time in that funny little old house, to keep away from the rest of us. She must have something to do and so she gets mad at the stones and breaks them up. She then carries them to the city and throws them into the river. She must have something to beat and so we let her have this poor donkey whose skin is thick. She beats him and thus people are saved from her ravings. I do not know whether she will ever come to her senses or not. O, Miriam, my daughter!"

At last Tilda dreamed that the funny wrinkled, cross, little old woman, got down one day, off her donkey, poured the stones out of the bag and came and sat down by the beautiful lady. Then the funny little old woman cried. She put her head in the lap of the beautiful lady, and said; "O, mother how shall I get these wrinkles away?"

And the beautiful lady kissed her and said, "Ah! my daughter, if you will but cast out the naughty temper from your heart, as you poured the stones from the bag, I shall not care for the wrinkles."

The next day Tilda saw the funny little old woman feeding and petting the donkey. Then she saw her carrying food to a poor widow. And every time the funny little old woman did a kind act there was one wrinkle less on her face. And then she went into a hospital, and she was so kind to the sick that they all loved the funny little old woman. And still the wrinkles grew fewer, and the form grew straighter, and the face grew fresher, until all the people in the hospital said, "our funny little old woman is really getting younger." And younger and still younger she became, until the beautiful lady kissed her beautiful Miriam again, and the music came back into her voice once more. And Tilda Tulip thought in her dream that Miriam looked like herself, and that the beautiful lady seemed like her own mother. And then she waked up and found it morning, for she had dreamed all this long dream in one night.

And when she was about to fly into a passion with her stockings, in dressing, the thought of the funny little old woman and her face all in beggars' presses kept her from it. When she was dressed she told uncle Jack all about the dream and he smiled.

"Suppose you try the plan that the funny little old woman did, and see if you can't get rid of some of your wrinkles," he said to Tilda.

"But when I want to be good, the naughty temper will come out,"

"Ah!" said uncle Jack, "I'm much afraid the wrinkles, are in your heart. What if that is all in beggars' presses, like the funny little old woman's face."

Tilda Tulip looked sad.

"I'll tell you what," said uncle Jack presently. "Let us ask Jesus to take the wrinkles out of your heart, and then see if you can't get them out of your face."

And uncle Jack and Tilda knelt down together, and he told the dear Christ all about Tilda's trouble with her heart and begged him to help her. And then he read about the Syro-Phenician woman whose daughter was vexed with the devil.

And Tilda had to fight her temper as well as to pray. But I believe she got all the wrinkles out at last.

Are there any wrinkles in your heart? May Christ help you to get them out.

EDWARD EGGLESTON.

Farmer's Department.

A KETCHUP which will last, it is said, seven years, is made thus: Take two quarts of strong old beer, add to it one quart of red wine, three quarters of a pound of anchoives, three ounces of peeled shalots, half an ounce of mace, the same of nutmegs, quarter of an ounce of cloves, three large roots of ginger cut in slices, and boil altogether over a moderate fire until reduced one third. When quite cold put it into a large jar, cover it up, and leave it for one week until the sediment is wasted and the clear liquor is entirely transparent. Then strain it through a fine hair sive, taste it and add to it a little of spice, oil, or vinegar, which you think may improve it, and if the liquor be not quite clear, give it one smart boil, let it rest until cool, and bottle it in very small bottles to prevent too much exposure to the air. It is not always borne in mind that edibles particularly sauces keep much better in small bottles than in large ones.

Keeping Vegetables.

SINK a barrel two-thirds of its depth into the ground (a box or cask will answer a better purpose) heap the earth around the part projecting out of the ground, with a slope on all sides; place the vegetables that you desire to keep in the vessel; cover the top with a water-tight cover; and when winter sets in, throw an armful of straw, hay, or something or that sort, on the barrel. If the bottom is out of the cask or barrel, it will be better. Cabbages, celery, and other vegetables, will keep in this way as fresh as when taken from the ground. The celery should stand nearly perpendicular, celery and earth alternating. Freedom from frost, ease of access, and especially freshness and freedom from rot, are the advantages claimed.—*Ore. Journal of Horticulture.*

Cure for In-Growing Nails.

IT is stated that cauterization by hot tallow is an immediate cure for in-growing nails. Put a small piece of tallow in a spoon, and heat it over a lamp until it becomes very hot, and drop two or three drops between the nail and granulations. The effect is almost magical. Pain and tenderness are at once relieved, and in a few days the granulations all go, leaving the diseased parts dry so as to admit of being pared away without any inconvenience. The operation causes little if any pain, if the tallow is properly heated.

Peaches to Bottle.

AFTER seeing that your bottles or cans, with their proper lids, are ready, season your bottles by pouring into each one a pint of water, in which you can bear to hold your hand any length of time, but which should be warm. Place upon the fire a nice clean porcelain or brass kettle, in which is about a pint of water; sweeten it and place in the peaches, which are prepared. We always halve ours. As soon as boiling, empty a bottle of the warm water and fill with peaches, pushing the topmost under the juice, and put on the lid immediately; put more peaches into the kettle, and more sugar and water as required. We always keep a kettle of boiling water ready at the back of the fire.

Cattle Diseases.

GOV. HAYES, of Ohio has appointed Commissioners and given them instructions and authority to prosecute all persons who shall violate any of the provisions of the act passed by the Legislature, April 16th, 1867, entitled, An act to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases among horses, cattle, and stock. He has also warned all persons that the introduction of Texas and other cattle infected with disease is prohibited by law.

There is no abatement in the cattle disease at Cincinnati. The consumption of beef and milk has fallen off large ly. Notice has been sent to dealers at different points of the South and West not to ship any more Texas cattle to Cincinati. The Mayor has given orders not to allow any to be landed.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the pure juices, (or as they are medicinally term ed), *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

Should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, etc., is liable to very apt to have functional derangement. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER;

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

INDUCED BY EITHER LIQUOR, HANDSPIKES, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, ETC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is increased, food can be enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes clear and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an aliment that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to express it in other words, "never well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion, or dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

"Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir. I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have invariably declined; but with a clear conscience I can bear testimony to the benefits derived, in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the use of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters. I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint*, it is a safe and reliable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually, I should not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Editress Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited, see that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,

German Druggist, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00
" " " half dozen.....5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles.....1 50
" " per bottle, or a half dozen for.....7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

January 31, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.

Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans.
&C., &C. &C.

GROCERIES, MACKERAL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

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HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

January 31, 1868.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG

CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

BAUGH'S

COMMERCIAL MANURES.

ON EVERY PACKAGE

BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia,

AND

NORTH-WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.,

Chicago,

Sole Manufacturers.

PRICES.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,

$56 per 2000 pounds.

BAUGH'S CHICAGO BONE FERTILIZER,

$50 per 2000 pounds.

BAUGH'S CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE,

$50 per 2000 pounds.

The above Manures are furnished in both bags and barrels, whichever customers prefer.

☞ The bags are uniform in weight 160 pounds. ☜

The attention of Farmers is especially directed to the fact that the sources of the Raw Material of which the above Manures are composed, are so well under control that we can furnish them of strictly uniform quality and condition, and that they contain a larger percentage of ammonia than any other class of manufactured manures in the market.

BAUGH & SONS,

20 S. Delaware Avenue, Phila.

NORTH WESTERN FERTILIZING Co.,

Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago.

☞ Baugh's Commercial Manures may be procured from dealers in any of the principal towns in the United States or Dominion of Canada.

D. W. Masters, Millville, and W. Scott, of Catawissa, Agents, (July 17, 67-3m.)

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. R. RATMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 228 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(*Nearly opposite James, Kent, Scudder & Co.*)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO, WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-1y.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE, BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

No. 530 Market Street, south side, Philadelphia.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND LADIES' FURS,

No. 257 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR MANUFACTORY,

NO. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second Door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN P. ENGELMAN

☞ FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 10th 1868, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.25 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

8.18 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.50 A. A. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,

General Passenger Agent.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

On and after May 11th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going South. Leave a. m.	Leave p. m.	Going North. Arrive a. m.	Arrive p. m.
Scranton	6.30	3.30	11.10	9.47
			Leave	
Pittston	6.00	4.06	10.50	9.30
Kingston	6.26	4.35	10.00	8.40
Plymouth	6.42	4.53	7.41	8.25
Shickshinny	7.22	5.40	9.05	7.38
Berwick	7.35	6.15	8.30	6.58
Bloom	8.36	6.55	7.46	6.16
Rupert	8.46	7.04	7.36	6.06
Danville	9.16	7.42	7.02	5.30
	Arrive	Arrive	Leave	Leave
North'd	9.56	8.25	6.25	4.45

The 11.10 Train at Scranton makes connections with Express Train for New York at 3 o'clock p. m., arriving in New York 9.50 p. m.

H. A. FONDA, Sup't.

1867. 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, MAY 11th 1868, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.....11.15 p.m.
" " " Northumberland..6.15 a.m
" " arr. at Erie.....8.50p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.....12.00 m.
" " " North'd.....6.50 p.m.
" " arr. at Erie.....10.05 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....8.00 a.m.
" " " North'd.....4.55 p.m.
" " arr. at Lock Haven.....7.45 p.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.....11.00 a.m.
" " " North'd.....11.50 p.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....7.10 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.....7.40 p.m.
" " " North'd.....3.45a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....1.00 p.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven.....7.10a.m.
" " " North'd.....10.10a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....6.10 p.m.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on WARREN & FRANKLIN RAILWAY. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12.00 M. arrive at Tyrvineton at 6.30 a.m. and Oil City at 9.50 a.m.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8.00 P. M. arrive Oil at City at 4.55 p. m.

All trains on Warren & Franklin Railway make close connection at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

A. L. TYLER,

General Superintendent, Williamsport.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, May 20th 1868.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 12.45, 5.55 and 8.30 a. m., 12.40 noon and 2.35 & 9.35 p.m., connecting with similar trains on the Pa. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5.00, 10.00 & 11.50 a.m., at 3.50 & 10.30 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 2.50 a.m. and 9.35 p.m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a.m., and 2.05 and 4.10 p.m., Stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10 p.m. making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.55 p.m. Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 m., and 5.00 and 8.00 p.m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 and 8.00 p. m., trains without change. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., returning from Reading at 6.30 p.m stopping at all stations; Pottsville at 8.45 a. m., and 2.40 p.m., Ashland 9.00 a.m and 12.10 noon, and 2.00 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m. and 1.00 and 8.45 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.10 a.m. and 12.00 noon.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 7.30 a.m., returning from Philadelphia at 5.15 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a.m., and 5.35 p. m. Returning: Leave Skippack at 6.45 a.m., and 1.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad

On Sundays, leave New York at 8.00 p.m., Philadelphia 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8.00 a.m.; Harrisburg 5.25 a.m. and 4.10 and 9.35 p.m., and Reading at 1.10 and 2.30, and 7.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 7.06 a.m., and 11.40 p.m. for New York, and 4.25 p.m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed to each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,

General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., May 20, 1868.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

HEADS THE LIST,

And leads the column 4,898 ahead of all others. This Machine is the

MOST POPULAR IN USE.

It uses the finest needle of any Machine in existence,

Any lady wanting a good

SEWING MACHINE,

Will consult her own interests by buying a SINGER. It is easier to run, learn and keep in order than any Machine in the world.

OVER 350,000 OF THEM IN USE.

The fullest instruction given those who purchase, and the Machine WILL BE WARRANTED to you for one year.

Please call at my Store and satisfy yourselves. Here you will find Needles, Thread and Silk.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Agent.

April 3, '68-1f. Bloomsburg, Pa.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. (may1767-6m.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 413 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 254 North Third Street,

between Race and Vine

Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

Nos. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,

FRENCH CANDIES,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,

NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,

CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

GRAND OPENING

GRAND OPENING

GRAND OPENING

GRAND OPENING

OF

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